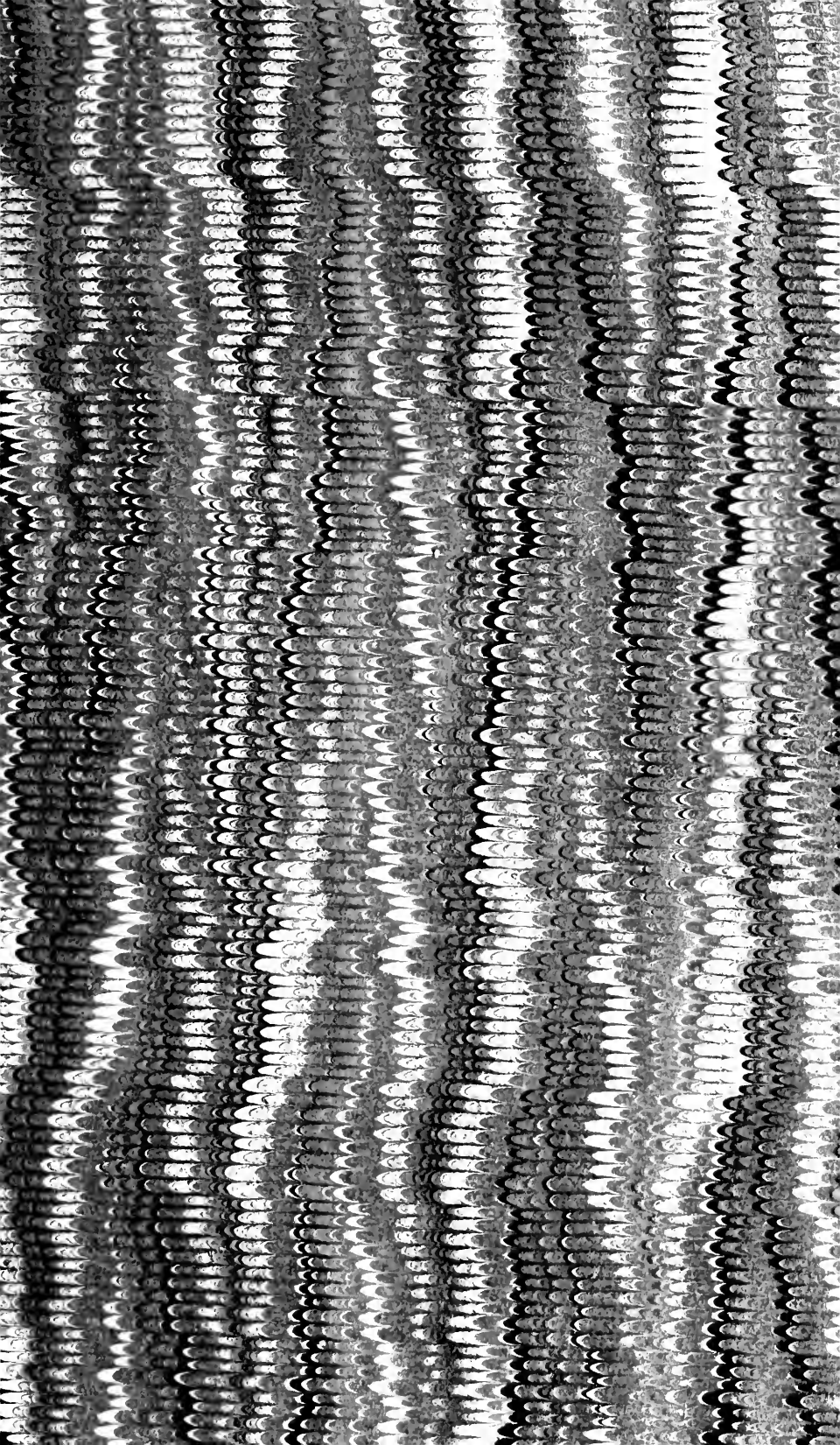
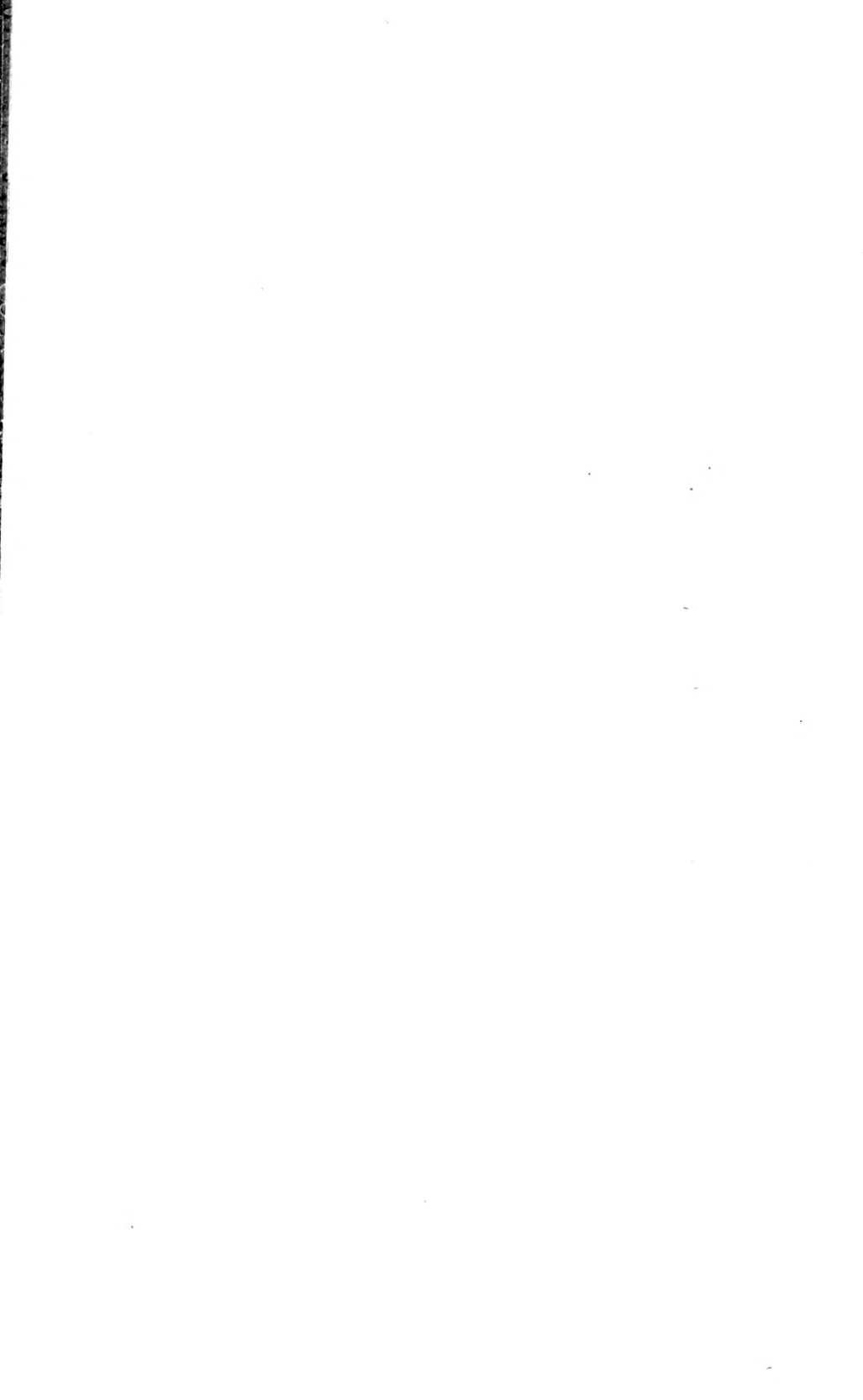




Class

Book















PROCEEDINGS

271  
276

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1875-76.



PROVIDENCE:  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.  
1876.

Society

*Committee on Publication.*

---

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,  
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, LL. D.,  
REV. EDWIN M. STONE.



YEARLY INT  
2000000 70

PROV. PRESS CO., PRINTERS.

# OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTED JANUARY 18TH, 1876.

*President.*

HON. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

*Vice Presidents.*

HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY, - - - - - NEWPORT.

*Secretary.*

HON. AMOS PERRY, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

*Treasurer.*

MR. RICHMOND P. EVERETT, - - - - - PROVIDENCE

*Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department.*

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

*Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department.*

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND, Esq., - - - - - NEWPORT.

*Committee on Nomination of New Members.*

MR. WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D., - - - - -	PROVIDENCE
MR. ALBERT V. JENCKES, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

*Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers.*

PROF. WILLIAM GAMMELL, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
HON. AMOS PERRY, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
CHARLES W. PARSONS, M. D., - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

*Committee on Publications of the Society.*

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, LL. D., - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
REV. EDWIN M. STONE, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

*Committee on Care of Grounds and Building.*

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, Esq., - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
MR. JOSEPH R. BROWN, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
MR. ALBERT DAILEY, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

*Audit Committee.*

MR. HENRY T. BECKWITH, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.
MR. WALTER BLODGETT, - - - - -	PROVIDENCE.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE JANUARY 1ST, 1873.\*

---

- July 1, 1873. William Cullen Bryant, LL. D. New York City.  
Oct. 7, 1873. Hon. John Lothrop Motley, LL. D., London, Eng.  
Jan. 20, 1874. James Anthony Froude, F. Ex. Col. Ox., “ “  
Nov. 10, 1874. Hon. Brantz Mayer, Baltimore, Md.

\* For complete list previous to this date see Proceedings for 1872-73.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE APRIL 1ST, 1873.\*

July 1, 1873.	Rev. Thomas T. Stone,	Bolton, Mass.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Col. Albert H. Hoyt,	Boston, Mass.
“ “	William Chambers, LL. D.,	Edinburgh, Scotland.
“ “	Prof. J. C. Holst,	Christiana, Norway.
“ “	G. J. Bowles, Esq.,	Quebec, Canada.
Jan. 20, 1874.	Frederick Kidder, Esq.	Boston, Mass.
April 7, 1874.	William J. Hoppin, Esq.,	New York City.
July 7, 1874.	Hon. William Greenough,	Boston, Mass.
“ “	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.,	New York City.
“ “	Col. John Ward,	“ “
“ “	Alexander Duncan, Esq.,	England.
Nov. 10, 1874.	Lyman C. Draper, Esq.,	Madison, Wis.
April 6, 1875.	Col. Percy Daniel,	Worcester, Mass.
“ “	Charles H. Russell, Esq.,	New York City.
“ “	Hon. J. Carson Brevoort,	“ “
July 6, 1875.	Thomas F. Rowland, Esq.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
“ “	C. Mason Kinnie, Esq.,	San Francisco, Cal.
Oct. 5, 1875.	Franklin B. Hough, M. D.,	Lowville, N. Y.
“ “	Edmund B. O'Calligan, LL. D.,	New York City,
“ “	Benjamin Greene Arnold,	“ “
Jan. 18, 1876.	Marcus D. Gilman, Esq., Lib. Vt. Hist. Soc.,	Montpelier, Vt.
“ “	Silas Bonfits, Esq.,	Mentone, France.
“ “	Phineas Bates, Jr., Esq.,	Boston, Mass.
“ “	W. Elliott Woodward, Esq.,	“ “

\* For complete list previous to this date see Proceedings for 1872-73.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

JANUARY 18, 1876. REPORTED BY THE TREASURER.

### ELECTED.

1822. Allen, Zachariah  
1836. Anthony, Henry B.  
1841. Arnold, Samuel G.  
1874. Arnold, Olney  
1874. Addleman, Joshua M.  
1874. Aldrich, Nelson W.  
1874. Armington, Matthew W.  
1875. Ames, William  
1875. Aplin, Charles  
1875. Arnold, Noah J.  
1875. Adams, Charles P.  
1875. Angell, Albert G.  
1876. Angell, Edwin G.  
1830. Baker, George  
1831. Bartlett, John R.  
1846. Bradley, Charles S.  
1849. Beckwith, Henry T.  
1857. Brown, Welcome O.  
1858. Binney, William  
1870. Brinley, Francis  
1872. Barrows, Edwin  
1872. Bowen, Uolder Borden  
1873. Brown, Joseph R.  
1873. Boone, Charles E.  
1873. Blodgett, Walter

### ELECTED.

1874. Brownell, Stephen  
1874. Burnside, Ambrose E.  
1875. Brown, John A.  
1875. Barton, Robert  
1875. Bugbee, James H.  
1839. Caswell, Alexis  
1851. Collins, George L.  
1857. Chambers, Robert B.  
1859. Calder, George B.  
1868. Chace, Thomas W.  
1872. Cooke, Joseph J.  
1872. Channing, William F.  
1872. Carpenter, Francis W.  
1872. Congdon, Jons H.  
1873. Carpenter, Charles E.  
1873. Clarke, Sam W.  
1873. Corliss, William  
1873. Claffin, George L.  
1874. Chace, Barnabas J.  
1874. Caswell, Edward T.  
1874. Cranston, Henry C.  
1875. Clarke, John G.  
1875. Cushman, Henry I.  
1876. Campbell, Horatio N.  
1836. Dorrance, William T.

## ELECTED.

1838. Dyer, Elisha  
 1849. Durfee, Thomas  
 1851. Doyle, Thomas A.  
 1866. Diman, J. Lewis  
 1871. Dean, Sidney  
 1873. Drowne, George R.  
 1874. Day, Daniel E.  
 1871. Dailey, Albert  
 1874. Dike, Arba B.  
 1875. Dunwell, W. Wanton  
 1856. Ely, James W. C.  
 1858. Everett, Richmond P.  
 1859. Earle, William  
 1862. Ely, William D.  
 1876. Ely, William  
 1872. Eaton, Amasa M.  
 1873. Eames, Benjamin T.  
 1873. Eldridge, James H.  
 1874. Ernst, Carl W.  
 1875. Eddy, James  
 1874. Fairbrother, Henry L.  
 1844. Gammell, William  
 1850. Goddard, William  
 1858. Gorham, John  
 1866. Greene, William  
 1869. Gardiner, Peleg W.  
 1872. Grosvenor, William  
 1872. Grosvenor, William Jr.  
 1872. Grosvenor, Robert  
 1874. Greene Simon H.  
 1875. Gammell, Robert I.  
 1875. Gladding, Henry W.  
 1875. Grant, Henry T.  
 1875. Griswold, William E.  
 1875. Greene, Henry L.  
 1843. Howland, John A.  
 1859. Hilton, William D.  
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick S.

## ELECTED.

1871. Hazard, Rowland  
 1873. Hidden, Henry A.  
 1873. Hidden, James C.  
 1873. Hart, Charles  
 1873. Howard, Henry  
 1874. Harrington Henry A.  
 1874. Hill, Thomas J.  
 1874. Hopkins, William H.  
 1875. Holbrook, Albert  
 1867. Jenckes, Albert V.  
 1874. Johnson, William S.  
 1867. Keene, Stephen S.  
 1873. Kendall, Henry L.  
 1875. Knowles, Edward P.  
 1869. Lester, J. Erastus  
 1872. Lippitt, Henry  
 1873. Lyman, Daniel W.  
 1867. Meader, John J.  
 1873. Miller, William J.  
 1873. Mowry, William A.  
 1873. Mason, Earl P.  
 1874. McKnight, Charles G.  
 1874. Mowry, William G. R.  
 1875. Miller, Augustus S.  
 1875. Manchester, Alexander  
 1875. Mowry, Scott W.  
 1875. Moulton, Sullivan  
 1875. Manchester, Henry N.  
 1875. Miller, Frederick  
 1875. Matteson, Charles  
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B., Pawtucket,  
 1867. Nichols, Charles A.  
 1874. Nightingale, George C., Jr.  
 1862. Ormsbee, John S.  
 1865. Oldfield, John  
 1847. Parsons, Charles W.  
 1849. Peckham, Samuel W.  
 1857. Padelford, Seth



## ELECTED.

1858. Perry, Amos  
 1876. Pabodie, B. Frank  
 1870. Pabodie, Benjamin G.  
 1873. Pearee, Edward  
 1873. Phillips, Theodore W.  
 1874. Persons, Benjamin W.  
 1874. Paige, Charles F.  
 1867. Paine, George T.  
 1875. Paine, Walter  
 1875. Parsons, Henry L.  
 1846. Rathbone, William P.  
 1866. Rogers, Horatio  
 1874. Richardson, Erastus F.  
 1875. Reed, James H.  
 1876. Rawson, Henry M.  
 1848. Stone, Edwin M.  
 1856. Sabin, Charles  
 1857. Smith, James Y.  
 1857. Smith, Amos D.  
 1868. Steere, Henry J.  
 1869. Southwick, Isaac H.  
 1869. Staples, William  
 1871. Snow, Amos W.  
 1873. Sellew, Clinton D.  
 1873. Smith, Henry F.

## ELECTED.

1873. Staples, Carlton A.  
 1873. Swan, Jarvis B.  
 1874. Spencer, Gideon L.  
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert  
 1874. Shaw, James Jr.  
 1875. Smith, Edwin A.  
 1875. Shearman, William O.  
 1875. Sherman, Robert  
 1875. Sampson, Charles F.  
 1875. Spencer, Joel M.  
 1856. Taft, Royal C.  
 1857. Taylor, Daniel A.  
 1873. Thurston, Benjamin F.  
 1874. Turner, Henry E.  
 1874. Taylor, Charles F.  
 1875. Traver, William H.  
 1875. Trippe, Samuel G.  
 1858. Williams, William G.  
 1861. Waterman, Rufus  
 1868. Westcott, Amasa S.  
 1868. Weeden, William B.  
 1874. Walker, John P.  
 1874. Whitford, George W.  
 1874. Wales, Samuel H.



## LIFE MEMBERS.

---

Jan. 16, 1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
Jan. 17, 1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	"
Feb. 21, 1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
April 25, 1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
July 11, 1872.	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
Jan. 29, 1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.
July 11, 1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	"
Jan. 26, 1874.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	"
April 12, 1875.	Albert G. Angell,	"
Jan. 29, 1876.	William D. Ely,	"

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

---

SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, March 2, 1875.

A meeting was held this evening at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

Hon. Thomas C. Amory, of Boston, read a paper on the military movements in Rhode Island during the year 1778, with the special object of vindicating the character of Major-General Sullivan from imputations made by a distinguished American historian. Mr. Amory described the localities, personages, and prominent incidents of the campaign, and proved that if the French fleet had returned as requested on the 20th of August, Newport might have surrendered. In the short space of three weeks, Sullivan, with two brigades from the regular army, had gathered a force of 9,000 men. There were at least half that number on the fleet available for

land operations; and the British garrison, not more than 7,000, was not in condition for prolonging resistance. Failing in receiving the needed co-operation of the French fleet under D'Estaing, which had sailed for Boston, and a re-enforcement of the enemy from New York being momentarily expected, Sullivan withdrew his forces from the island. General Lafayette pronounced the battle at Butt's Hill to be the best fought battle of the war. Though the speaker occupied nearly two hours, he held the undivided attention of the large audience during the entire time.

On motion of Hon. Seth Padelford, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Thomas C. Amory for his valuable and scholarly paper.

Pending the vote, Vice President Allen offered some pertinent remarks in honor of the commander of the French squadron who was censured at the time for not remaining to coöperate with Sullivan.

Mr. George T. Paine exhibited three medals that have special reference to this part of American history.

The Secretary gave notice that Mr. William J. Miller, of Bristol, would read a paper on Philip of Pokanoket, and the Wampanoags, on the 16th of March.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, March 16, 1875.

A meeting held this evening was called to order by Vice President Allen, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. After hearing the reading of the record of the last meeting, Mr. William J. Miller, of Bristol, read before the Society his second paper on Philip of Pokanoket, and the Wampanoags. Mr. Miller gave a racy description of the various persons, circumstances and events that helped bring on the tragic scenes belonging to King Philip's war, which will constitute the subject of his third paper, reserved for another evening's entertainment. The paper gave great satisfaction to the audience, which was large, despite the rain and bad walking.

On motion of Mr. William A. Mowry, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Miller for his interesting and valuable paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society. While this resolution was pending, critical and complimentary remarks were offered by Messrs. Mowry, Allen and Perry.

Vice President Allen referred to the ruinous condition of Slate Rock, and suggested that a committee be appointed to take measures to prevent the obliteration of this remarkable landmark of our State. He was in turn reminded that he was already one of a committee appointed for this express object, and the committee were requested to report forthwith. Dr. Grosvenor supported this motion with pertinent and spirited remarks.

Mr. Frank Butts was announced to read an account of the

loss of the first Monitor, at the next meeting, on the first Tuesday in April.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### QUARTERLY MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, April 6, 1875.

The quarterly meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper announced donations, and stated that twelve hundred had been received during the last quarter.

Mr. Allen made a partial report in behalf of a committee appointed by the Society to co-operate in securing as a public square, Slate Rock and the land immediately about it. A carefully prepared plan of the proposed Slate Rock Square will soon be completed and laid before the Society.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on the nomination of new members, the following persons were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Albert G. Angell, William A. Griswold, William O. Sherman, Robert Barton, Herbert F. Hinckley, Samuel G. Trippe, Sullivan Moulton, William H. Hopkins, Robert H. I. Gammell, and William Ames, of Providence; and William Wanton Dunnell, of Pawtucket.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Col. Percy Daniel, of Worcester, Charles H. Russell, of New York, James C. Brevort, of New York.

Mr. Frank B. Butts read a paper giving a vivid description of the battle between the Merrimack and the Monitor, and the loss of the latter vessel off Cape Hatteras in 1862. The account coming from one who took an active part in the scenes which he depicted, was listened to with breathless interest. At the conclusion of the paper, on motion of Mr. B. F. Pabodie, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Butts for his graphic and thrilling account of the battle of the Monitor, and its foundering off Cape Hatteras, and that a copy be requested for the Society.

While the above resolution was pending, Rev. E. M. Stone and Vice President Allen made some pertinent remarks on the wonderful mechanical skill displayed during the war, calling attention to some providential circumstances on which apparently depended the life of the nation.

Dr. Parsons made a verbal report in behalf of the committee appointed to institute measures for the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of King Philip's war. He said arrangements are being made for an excursion to Mount Hope about the 20th of June, and another to Kingston during the summer.

The Secretary read a paper prepared by Richard M. Sherman, Esq., narrating certain events that occurred about his (Mr. Sherman's) grandfather's house in connection with the battle of Rhode Island in 1778.

It was announced that Hon. Abraham Payne will give at the next meeting his recollections of certain deceased members of the Rhode Island Bar. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday evening, the 13th inst.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## ADJOURNED MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1875.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair. After the reading of the record of the last meeting, on motion, it was

*Voted*, That the Committee on Grounds and Buildings be authorized to provide shelves to meet the wants of the Society.

Vice President Allen read a paper commemorative of the life and services of James Burrill, the jurist and senator, and concluded his sketch by giving, in reply to enquiries made by members of the Society, several anecdotes illustrative of Mr. Burrill's character.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Wanton R. Hazard, of New York, suggesting that an effort be made to procure the "General and Regimental Order Book of Major-General Sullivan's military operations in Rhode Island in 1778."

The Secretary also read a biographical sketch of the late Governor William Jones, written by Governor Jones' grandson, Mr. William J. Hoppin, of New York.

Also, a sketch of the life and services of Dr. Peter Turner, who was a surgeon in the revolutionary army, written by his grandson, Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport. The papers here follow :

MEMOIR OF JAMES BURRILL, Esq.

[BY HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN.]

I anticipated enjoying with you, this evening, the pleasure of listening to the graphic recollections of distinguished Rhode Island jurists, which



Abraham Payne, Esq., promised to give us. We are unfortunately disappointed by his unexpected detention in Washington. To avoid postponing the meeting I have been requested to give a biographical sketch of some members of the Rhode Island Bar, who flourished and passed away before Mr. Payne's time; for having been a law student, and admitted to practice in the year 1815, I believe my name now stands at the head of the list as the oldest lawyer of the Rhode Island Bar. I studied law in the office of James Burrill, Esq., who was at that time an eminent jurist, remarkable for his intelligence and social influence. As no biographical record of his life has ever been published, I feel it a duty to offer a just tribute to the memory of a man who once stood peerless in his native State as a jurist and statesman. I have obtained from Mr. Charles Danforth some notes relating to the life of James Burrill, that were written by his father, the late Walter R. Danforth, who was also a student in the same office, and was wont to call Mr. Burrill his instructor and friend. Sharing these sentiments of respect and honor, I have hastily combined some of Mr. Danforth's data with my own recollections in "A MEMORIAL OF THE LIFE OF JAMES BURRILL."

The subject of this memoir was born in Providence, in the year 1772, and graduated at Brown University in 1788. At the early age of nineteen he was admitted to practice law in the State Courts, where he obtained eminent distinction for his ability. He was soon elected by the people Attorney General, and continued to be reelected to this office through all the vicissitudes of parties, until his failing health impelled him to withdraw in May, 1813. The legislature, on receiving his resignation, unanimously passed a vote of thanks for his faithful services, with expressions of esteem for his individual character. In the same year Mr. Burrill was elected by the people a Representative in the General Assembly, over which he was chosen to preside as Speaker. In 1816 he received the appointment of Circuit Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and in 1817 he was elected Senator in Congress. In this office he did honor to himself and to his native State.

The residence of Mr. Burrill was a large house, standing on the spot now occupied by the Butler Exchange. In the same building was his law office. Here many students plumed their wings, before they took flight in the misty atmosphere of the law. At that time the rear window of the office opened upon a vegetable garden and the placid waters of the cove, where now stand the towering pinnacles of the north front of the Butler Exchange.

My earliest impression of the importance of an exact use of colloquial, as well as legal terms, was instructively obtained from a garden scene that here occurred. On a pleasant morning, when the vernal sunshine caused the buds and blossoms to spring forth, Mr. Burrill ordered his servant to put the garden in order, and "dig up the asparagus bed," on which he relied for a supply of his most favorite vegetable. Visiting the garden in the afternoon, he was astonished to find all the roots taken up and piled

in a heap in the middle of the bed. Calling his servant to account for destroying this long cherished plantation, the man replied, "You ordered me to *dig up* the bed, and I did it. If you wished to have the bed *dig over*, why did you not say so?" The astute lawyer yielded to the defendant's plea, and submitted without a replication. This was the only instance I remember of the disturbance of his usual equanimity.

In reviewing the life of James Burrill as a jurist, it appears that no man of the Rhode Island Bar ever rose so rapidly to eminence, and so speedily obtained controlling influence over courts and juries by no other means than his candid fairness in argument and his direct appeals to reason. He possessed a remarkably retentive memory, and all he read was treasured up for ready use in extemporaneous speaking. With a refined literary taste he took great delight in the charms of poetry. The poems of "the great unknown," as the writer of "Marmion," the "Lady of the Lake," and of the "Minstrel," was called, were favorites of his leisure moments, and the dull routine of a laborious life was often cheered by the writings of the old novelists, Fielding, Smollet, Richardson, Radcliffe, Barney Darblay, and others. To economize time he avoided a devotion to works of fancy, as indulged in by many, who pore over the leaves of fascinating novels. He rapidly culled the flowers, which he retained in vivid freshness, and was ever ready to furnish, for the gratification of others, bouquets from the beautiful parterres he had traversed. He would rise from the perusal of humorous sketches of character and graphically rehearse the most pointed incidents, accompanied by his peculiarly hearty and musical laugh, which never failed to be contagious, exciting in all around him responsive good humor. His happiness appeared to consist in making others happy. The popularity resulting from his colloquial powers added to his fame, and was ever sustained by his classically chaste use of Anglo-Saxon words. Even minute exactitude was always observed in rightly using the articles *a* or *an*, with a marked aversion to the Yorkshire dialect, in which these articles are perversely interchanged.

Though a well read lawyer, Mr. Burrill did not rely entirely on precedents. He steadily kept in view, to guide his course, the standard principles of legal science and of equity. He was kind in his domestic relations; attentive to professional business, and careful in all his financial concerns.

Though eminently distinguished as an elegant and powerful speaker, yet as a writer he was little known. No Fourth of July orations or addresses on public occasions appear in print, and as the ready art of stenography was then unknown, his eloquence vanished in the thin air he breathed, or now survives only in the memory of the few who heard him. The only publication extant of his writings appears in the preface to a volume of poems by Lyden Arnold.

Mr. Burrill had a frail physical organization. Soon after commencing the practice of law, he became so extremely reduced (as he himself stated) that he was compelled for a time to withdraw from his professional pursuits for relief by change of climate and traveling. By strict attention,

however, to sanitary rules, he acquired the health and vigor which sustained his active career as an eminent lawyer, judge, and senator, and which enabled him to energetically display the intellectual powers that threw around him a halo of splendor in all the offices he sustained. In the later years of his life Mr. Burrill indulged his taste for agricultural improvements; and, combining profit with pleasure, gave some attention to the ingenious operations of cotton manufactures.

Mr. Burrill was employed by the cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island to present their Memorial to Congress for the protection of the domestic industry which had vigorously sprung into existence during the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and the war with Great Britain.

In obtaining the Tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, Mr. Burrill stated to me that he was most efficiently aided by the distinguished statesman, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, who manifested patriotic zeal for rendering his country independent of foreign nations for the supply of necessary clothing; for the country had suffered great privations during the war.

His aid was all important; for the merchants of Boston and other cities were strenuously in favor of free trade. But after being invited to visit Waltham, to witness the success of the manufactures he had aided in encouraging, Mr. Calhoun suddenly comprehended the prosperity and wealth which New England would gain from combining manufactures with commerce, and anticipated the consequent political power in controlling the Federal Government adversely to the peculiar southern institution of slavery. From that time he opposed all tariff laws, and inaugurated a systematic opposition to northern supremacy. He then commenced training the youthful politicians who finally attempted to dissolve the confederacy which they could not control.

In after times Mr. Burrill had occasion to resist the aggressive assaults of southern politicians, and only a few days before his sudden death, he fearlessly said to his threatening opponents: "I fear no ominous warnings in maintaining the cause of justice."

The appreciation of Mr. Burrill's services as a national statesman was manifested by the extraordinary marks of respect manifested by announcing his death from the pulpits of most of the churches in Washington, during the morning service, and by the tolling of the bells from the close of the morning service to a late hour in the evening; and even by the display of the flags at half mast at the Alarm Posts.

In describing his senatorial career, Mr. Walsh, the editor of the *National Gazette*, stated: "He approached his public duty with a feeling of religious obligation for the faithful discharge of it by unwearied industry and perfect candor. No man has appeared in Congress of a more upright, amiable and intelligent character. During his career in the Senate he made himself master of the national domestic economy, and of the foreign interests, in all their details. His elocution may be described as clear, manly and vigorous in an uncommon degree. Affectation, artifice, and ambitious dis-

play were never manifest in his conduct. A more natural and unexceptionable style of speaking and of action, could not be conceived."

"He was a man without guile; whose amiable qualities disarmed his political opponents of all animosity."

In his native town, on announcing the death of Mr. Burrill, the public journals were bordered with black, as a token of mourning. The President of the Providence County Bar, Samuel W. Bridgham, Esq., in announcing to the court the demise of Mr. Burrill, said: "A great man has fallen. His native town and State, and the country at large, are sensibly affected, and deeply deplore his early exit. At home and abroad, in private and in public life, his usefulness was appreciated."

In reply the presiding judge is reported to have said: "I realize that a great man has fallen, who has been a blessing to the State and nation."

Among his descendants, representing the forensic powers of his ancestor, is George William Curtis, of New York. The estimable families of William Fearing, and of our present Judge Burges, in Rhode Island, are descendants of Mr. Burrill.

As a recognition of the services of Mr. Burrill in securing a division of the town of Glocester, the inhabitants of the new township in the north-west corner of the State, gave it the name of Burrillville; which will perpetuate his name. Mr. Burrill died on Christmas day, in the year 1820, during his term of service as Senator in Washington. In conformity with the custom of showing respect to those who thus die in the service of their country, he was honored with a public funeral, and his ashes now peacefully rest under a monument in the Congressional Cemetery.

#### MR. HAZARD'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, March 30th, 1875.

HON. AMOS PERRY: Dear Sir.—In conversation with a friend of mine, Josiah Fletcher, Esq., Attorney at Law, 229 Broadway, about the early history of Rhode Island, he incidentally remarked that he had in his possession the *Original General and Regimental Order Book* of Major-General Sullivan's military operations in Rhode Island, left to him by one of his ancestors, who was an officer in the army of General Sullivan in his attempt to recapture Newport from the British forces, then in their possession, but which resulted in his repulse and retreat to Tiverton, and then to Providence as his headquarters, the army being stationed at different posts between those two places. I borrowed it for perusal, and find on reading that the French fleet then lay in the harbor of Newport, but left before the battle, which caused some depression in the feeling of the army, but General Lafayette remained and commanded the left wing. Order of Battle which took place August 29, 1778, was as follows, viz.: Brigadier-General Varnum commanded the right wing of the first line. Brigadier-General Glover the left wing of the first line. Hon. Major-General Hancock, the second line, and Colonel West the reserves.

Major-General Greene commanded the right wing of the whole army, and Major-General the Marquis De Lafayette the left wing of the whole army; and Major-General John Sullivan, Commander-in-Chief. A number of familiar names, as Brigadier-Generals and Colonels, with their commands and posts, are mentioned, all of which must be very interesting to those who are familiar with the early history of Rhode Island and the prominent men of that period; and especially so, some of General Sullivan's orders of the day are very eloquent and patriotic, as is also interesting the records of the courts-martial and executions. Now it occurred to me that this book might be a link in the chain of the history of Rhode Island important to be secured for the Historical Society, if it is not already in their possession, and I know of no one so likely to be informed on that subject as yourself. Should you find it so, and wish the loan of the book, you can address Mr. Fletcher on the subject. It is, of course, in writing, and in a good state of preservation for a book that went through the war, and kept to this time, now nearly one hundred years; and I suggest the idea of a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle on that 29th day of August, 1878.

Please excuse the liberty I take in addressing you on the subject, and all imperfections in this hasty sketch. With great respect,

Yours truly,

WANTON R. HAZARD,

306 East Fourteenth Street.

HON. AMOS PERRY, Prov., R. I.

## MEMOIR OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM JONES.

[BY HON. WILLIAM W. HOPPIN.]

William Jones was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on the 8th day of October, 1753. His grandfather, Thomas Jones, came from Wales, and his father, after whom he was named, like many other Rhode Islanders of that day, entered into the privateering service in the war against France, and died in 1759, First Lieutenant of a famous vessel, the Duke of Marlborough. His mother was left a widow at the age of thirty-one, with five children, of whom the subject of this notice was the fourth. But little is known respecting his early life, but it is evident that he received a fair education and bore a good character, because in January, 1776, when he was only 23 years old, he obtained a commission as Lieutenant in Babcock's (afterwards Lippitt's) regiment, which had just been raised by the General Assembly, for the War of Independence. It is said by one who knew the facts, that young Jones "might have had a company, but diffident of his own qualifications, as he had never seen any military service, he declined a Captain's commission." This, however, was given to him in September of the same year, at the time the regiment was ordered to join

the main army. It was issued by the Delegates of the United Colonies, and signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary. It constituted its recipient "Captain of the second company in the second regiment of the brigade raised by the State of Rhode Island, &c., and which hath been taken into continental pay, and is now part of the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defence of American liberty and for repelling any hostile invasion thereof." This commission, as well as the others given to Mr. Jones, were kept by him in a small silk case, which he wore under his clothing, suspended to his neck, and they are now in the possession of his grandson. Benjamin Hopkin, whose son was afterwards to marry William Jones' daughter, was the Captain of the fourth company in the same regiment. Of Jones' company Gilbert Richmond was Lieutenant, Amos Jilson, Ensign, Walter Vignew, Samuel Reade, Jere. Scott, and Robert Webb, Sergeants, and Solomon Drowne, Peter Thresher, and Oliver Whitewell, Corporals.

Lippitt's regiment marched from Rhode Island on the 14th and 15th of September, 1776, and joined General Washington's army at Harlem Heights about the 5th of October. On the 14th of October it was incorporated with McDougall's brigade. On the 15th, this brigade, together with Nixon's and Glover's, were united in one division under the command of Major-General Lee. From this time until the 13th of December, it was attached to Lee's corps, and took part in the battle of Whiteplains, and in all the operations which preceded the retreat into New Jersey. When Lee was taken prisoner, General Sullivan hastened the movement to join Washington, which had been suspiciously retarded by Lee. Meanwhile the Rhode Island troops had been brigaded together under the command of Colonel Hitchcock, and were posted in the place of honor, the right of the column in the order of march. Their sufferings in New Jersey during this winter of unexampled severity are a part of the history of the country, and have been particularly described by Mr. John Howland, the late President of the Historical Society, in his contribution to Mr. Cowell's book, "Rhode Island in '76." The term of Lippitt's regiment was to expire on the 18th of January, 1777, but on the 31st of December, preceding, notwithstanding their terrible experience, the men volunteered, at the request of General Washington, for another month. On the 2d of January the Rhode Island troops took part in the gallant repulse of the British at the bridge of Assanpinck, the success of which was chiefly owing to their good conduct. Their bravery was also conspicuous at the battle of Princeton, where "Washington on the battle ground took Hitchcock by the hand and before this army thanked him for his service." In February, the time of the regiment having expired, Captain Jones returned to Rhode Island.

He remained with his family until February, 1778, when he accepted a commission as captain of Marines on board of the Providence, twenty-eight guns, which was one of the two frigates ordered by the Naval Committee in Philadelphia to be built in Rhode Island. The Providence was

commanded by Abraham Whipple. Jonathan Pitcher was First Lieutenant, one Deval, Second Lieutenant, and Patrick Fletcher, Third Lieutenant. Benjamin Page was also an officer, John F. Rodloff, the Surgeon, Richards was the Purser, and Goodwin the sailing master. The frigate had been built under the direction of Sylvester Bowen, master carpenter, and launched on the 24th of May, 1776. Ever since that time she had been lying inactive down the river just below Field's Point. On the 21st of April, 1778, the news arrived at Providence of the conclusion of the Treaty with France, and a national salute was fired by the frigate in honor of this most auspicious event. It was necessary that Congress should send dispatches immediately to our Commissioners in Paris, and the Providence was ordered to sea at once, although owing to the difficulty of the times she was but imperfectly fitted, and had for a crew only one hundred and fifty-three men and boys, many of whom were without experience. She sailed on the 30th of April. Just below Warwick Neck the British frigate Lark, of thirty-two guns, and still farther down the bay the Juno, another large frigate, were stationed to intercept her. She fought her way very gallantly through these vessels, giving the Lark a broadside which killed three and wounded seventeen of her crew. On the 30th of May the Providence arrived at Paimboeut, near Nantes, and Captain Whipple immediately sent Captain Jones to Paris with his dispatches for the American Commissioners. On the 1st of June, in company with a nephew of Arthur Lee, he left Nantes in a Post Chaise, and on the 3d arrived at the capital, and engaged, as he says in his journal, "a chamber at sixty-five livres a month, and a servant for an interpreter," at the Hotel St. Thomas de Louvre. He remained in Paris until the 11th of June, during which time he dined with Mr. Adams, Mr. Lee, and Dr. Franklin, saw the great procession of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette and the Court to the Chapel at Versailles, and visited the theatres and the public gardens, of all of which he gives entertaining descriptions in his journal.

It is stated on his tombstone that he was the first officer that wore the American uniform in Paris. Paul Jones, and other naval officers, of course, had been there before him, but probably until the ratification of the treaty it would have been indecorous for them to wear the uniform, and he was probably the earliest to arrive in Paris after that event.

The Providence went from Nantes to Brest, and remained there until the 20th of August, receiving in the meantime a visit from the French Admiral D'Orvilliers. She then sailed for America in company with the Boston and the Ranger, and on the 15th of October arrived at Portsmouth. The next year, 1779, on the 17th of June, in company with the Ranger and the Queen of France, she sailed from Boston on a cruise off the banks of Newfoundland. This was the most successful enterprise of the war. The fleet captured nine ships and one brig bound from Jamaica to England, and returned to Boston on the 21st of August with eight of the prizes. On the 24th of November the Providence again left Boston in company with the frigates Boston, Ranger, and Queen of France for Charleston, South

Carolina, where they did not arrive until the 19th of December. In the spring of the succeeding year, the British having sent a fleet with a large force for the reduction of Charleston, Commodore Whipple did not choose to risk an engagement, and it was determined to put the crews and guns of all his ships, except the *Ranger*, on shore, to reinforce the batteries. On the 12th of May, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered the town and the garrison. Captain Jones became a prisoner of war with his companions, but was released on parole and returned to Rhode Island early in the summer. He remained a prisoner on parole through the remainder of the war, and being thus incapacitated for active service he went into mercantile business at Providence, to which place his family had now removed. He was at first associated with his brothers, but afterwards carried on a hardware business on his own account in which he continued until his death.

In February, 1787, he married the daughter of Samuel Drown. In 1788 he was admitted as a freeman. Being a man of strict integrity, of good common sense, of high religious principle, and large acquaintance with the people of the town, owing to his occupation as a merchant and his office of Justice of the Peace, he was, in 1807, elected one of the four members of the General Assembly from Providence, his associates being James B. Mason, Richard Jackson, Jr., and Samuel W. Bridgham. He held this office at each election afterwards until 1811, and from May, 1809, acted as Speaker of the Assembly. At the February session in 1811 he was nominated as the candidate of the Federal party for Governor, and in April was elected by a majority of two hundred and thirty-four over the Republican candidate, Mr. Fenner. He was chosen successively to this office until the year 1817, when he was defeated by Nehemiah R. Knight, by a small majority. His administration extended over the whole period of the last war with Great Britain, and his position was very difficult and trying. Although by political principle he was opposed to the war, he devoted his time and abilities to sustain the honor of the State and country. Rhode Island was peculiarly exposed to attacks from the enemy, and although it fortunately escaped invasion, this fact added materially to the anxieties of his office.

In 1817 he retired from public life and devoted himself to duties connected with his family and the church organization (Rev. Mr. Wilson's) with which he belonged. He was one of the Fellows of Brown University, a President of the Peace Society, and of the Rhode Island Bible Society. He was also a member of the Cincinnati from the beginning, and his diploma, signed by Washington and Knox, is still preserved. He was succeeded in his membership by his son-in-law in pursuance of a special resolution of the Society.

Governor Jones died on the 22d day of April, 1822, leaving surviving him his widow, and an only child, the wife of the late Thomas C. Hoppin.



## SKETCH OF DR. PETER TURNER.

[BY DR. HENRY C. TURNER.]

Doctor Peter Turner, of East Greenwich, R. I., was the fourth and youngest son of Doctor William Turner, of Newark, New Jersey, whose father was Captain William Turner, of Swanzev, Mass., originally, but who lived at Newport, and died there, October 4, 1759, aged 76 years. He was the grandson of Captain William Turner, who commanded the expedition against the Indians at Connecticut Great Falls, now Turner's Falls, and was slain there, May 19th, 1676.

Doctor Peter Turner was born at Newark, September 2, 1751. His father died February 15, 1754, aged 42 years. His mother removed to Morristown, where her eldest son, Doctor Jabez Campfield, resided, and his childhood and youth were passed at that place. He studied his profession with Dr. Campfield, and was licensed to practice medicine by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The habits and opinions of Dr. Campfield were of that severe and unbending character, which, operating on a genial disposition and sanguine temperament, made Doctor Turner what he was, an energetic, industrious, systematic man, and strict disciplinarian, and at the same time most gentle, amiable and indulgent father, and agreeable and interesting companion. Before the breaking out of the Revolution he came to Warren, R. I., where he became acquainted with his future wife, Eliza, daughter of Cromwell Child, and sister of Mrs. General Varnum, and of Mrs. Bourne, wife of Hon. Benjamin Bourne, of Bristol.

Doctor Turner practised medicine in Warren from January, 1774, until he became Surgeon of Colonel Greene's Battalion, Continental Army, in May, 1777. After his retirement from the army he resumed the practice of medicine in East Greenwich, where he died February 14, 1822, aged 70 years. He was at the battle of Red Bank, October 22, 1777, where Colonel Christopher Greene, with a garrison of four hundred Rhode Island troops, killed and took prisoners a larger number of Hessians than his own number. Doctor Turner had charge of Colonel Count Donop, who was mortally wounded, and whose spurs, given him by the Count, are in possession of his grandson at Newport. He was with the army in the pursuit of Sir Henry Clinton, on his retreat through New Jersey, and was present at the action at Monmouth in 1778, having passed the winter of 1777-8 at Valley Forge, and was in Camp at the siege of Newport, under General Sullivan, August, 1778. He was quite noted for the graphic and dramatic manner in which, in after days, he narrated the incidents connected with the battle of Red Bank, which was, without question, one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. His brother Daniel was the father of Commodore Daniel Turner, who commanded the *Caledonia* at the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

Despite sleet, wind and slush, about twenty members were in attendance, manifesting a marked interest in the papers and discussions of the evening.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, May 11, 1875.

A meeting of the Society was held at 8 P. M., Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Everett was laid on the table, to be called up at some future time :

*Resolved*, That Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ be a committee with authority to engage a suitable person to prosecute the work of classifying, arranging and cataloguing the books and other articles of which the Society is owner or custodian, it being understood that the person so engaged shall receive as his annual salary the one thousand dollars granted by the State, and shall devote himself to this specific work at the cabinet, at least three hours a day, holidays and the month of August excepted, under such regulations as the committee may deem expedient.

The following report, submitted by Dr. Parsons, was accepted, and the Committee were instructed to carry out the plans proposed :

## REPORT.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for a commemoration of the second centennial anniversary of the outbreak of Philip's war, respectfully report :

They have undertaken, if the Society approve, to have an excursion under the Society's auspices, to the shore near Mount Hope, with a shore dinner, or clam bake, and a visit to the Mount and the most interesting localities near the old seat of Philip's power, and the scene of his death. They propose for this excursion, Monday, June 21st: the war broke out on June 20th, 1675, which then, as now, fell on a Sunday. They have planned to engage a steamboat for the purpose to go and return, and to sell tickets for the excursion and distinct tickets for the dinner; ladies, and all interested, being invited to attend. To meet the expenses they do not propose to ask any appropriation, but must appeal to the members and friends of the Society to buy tickets early and liberally; and also to be ready to meet a deficiency if there is one. They invite any persons to become guarantors up to the amount of \$5.00 each, to meet such deficiency.

They propose inviting the President of the Society to preside at the table, and have already a promise of the presence and aid of a few speakers from our own State and abroad, who will, it is hoped, give the occasion interest and dignity.

Respectfully submitted.

Hon. Abraham Payne was introduced and gave an extended address, reciting to the gratification of the audience, personal recollections of some late members of the legal profession, most of whom were members of the Rhode Island Bar.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. Dr. Caswell offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mayor Doyle, and passed unanimously :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Abraham Payne, for his eloquent and highly entertaining address, and that he be requested to give sketches of other deceased members of the Rhode Island Bar.

While the resolution was pending, remarks were offered by Dr. Caswell, Mr. Payne and Vice President Allen.

The meeting was unusually large, many members being unprovided with seats during the entire evening.

A vote of thanks was passed to Col. John Winthrop, of Newport, for his courtesy in permitting the members of the Society to examine some original manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin, and some writing on papyrus, of very ancient date.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, May 17, 1875.

A meeting for the transaction of business was called to order at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Allen, Bartlett, Dailey, Doyle, Everett, Howland, Parsons, Perry, Sherman, Southwick, Williams.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The resolution offered at the last meeting by Mr. Everett, and laid on the table, was called up, and after much discussion, was amended and passed as follows :

*Resolved*, That Messrs. Bartlett, Southwick, and Beckwith, be a committee with authority to engage a suitable person to prosecute the work of classifying, arranging and cataloguing the manuscripts, pamphlets, and other articles of which the Society is owner or custodian, with a view of rendering them available.

On motion, it was

*Voted*, That said committee be authorized to draw on the treasurer, and the treasurer authorized to hire such money as may be needed to carry out the above resolution.

It was

*Voted*, That the Committee on Grounds and Building be authorized to build such a fence on the Waterman street line as they think best.

*Voted*, That the same committee be authorized to enlarge the main room by diminishing the vestibule.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, July 6, 1875.

The quarterly meeting was held this evening at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

PRESENT.—Messes. Allen, Ernst, Everett, Howland, Jencks, Perry, Southwick, Stone and Williams.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Cabinet Keeper reported numerous documents, received since the last meeting.

The Committee on Grounds and Building made a verbal report. It is deemed advisable to defer building the fence till another year.

The Special Committee appointed at the last meeting for prosecuting the work of classifying, arranging and cataloguing the manuscripts, pamphlets and other articles, made a verbal report, which was discussed without definite action.

A communication was read by the Secretary from Governor Lippitt, enclosing a document from the Missouri Historical Society in relation to holding a convention in Philadelphia in 1876, composed of delegates from all the Historical Societies of the country. A vote was passed placing the communications in the hands of the Librarian, instructing him to hold a correspondence with the Missouri Historical Society in relation to the subject of their communication.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Committee that successfully carried out the project for an excursion to Mount Hope on the 21st of June, in which resolution Dr. Parsons, of Providence, and William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, were particularly mentioned.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the following persons for members, who were accordingly elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Scott W. Mowry, Henry L. Parsons, Henry N. Manchester, Joel M. Spencer, Frederick Miller, Charles F. Sampson, Henry T. Brown, Cyrus C. Armstrong, and James H. Bugbee, Providence; Nathaniel Fairbrother, and Charles P. Adams, Pawtucket; George H. Olney, Hope Valley, Hopkinton.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Thomas F. Rowland, Esq., Green Point, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Mason Kinnie, San Francisco, Cal.

John A. Howland, Esq., read a very interesting account of an election that took place in the third ward in this city in the year 1857, when Thomas Howland was made warden, supposed to be the first negro ever elected by popular vote to any civil office in the United States.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, October 5, 1875.

The quarterly meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

After the reading of the records of the last meeting by the Secretary, the Librarian announced numerous donations made to the Society since the last meeting.

On recommendation of the Committee on New Members, the following persons were elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Henry M. Rawson, Noah J. Arnold, and Henry I. Cushman, Providence; Henry L. Greene, River Point; Henry L. Webster, Pawtucket.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Franklin B. Hough, M. D., Edmund B. O'Calligan, LL. D., and Benjamin Greene Arnold, Esq., New York.

A verbal report was made by the Committee on Building and Grounds. Increased shelf room has been provided, and the Committee are authorized to have the cellar cemented.

The Special Committee for binding and cataloguing manuscripts and books reported progress. The Librarian has been engaged in the work the most of the summer.

Vice President Allen was authorized to make a transcript of the ancient map of Main street in Providence.

Mr. Henry L. Greene, of River Point read an instructive and entertaining paper relative to the original settlers of Warwick. The reading elicited appreciative and commenda-

tory remarks on the part of numerous members, and the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Greene for his valuable contribution to our local history, and for a copy of the paper placed in our archives.

Mr. Gilman, Secretary of the Vermont Historical Society, by invitation, explained the relation of that Society to the State. The State provides rooms, pays the printing bills, and furnishes means for accomplishing the objects of the Society.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, November 9, 1875.

The meeting was called to order this evening at 7½ o'clock by Vice President Allen.

The report of the last meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations made to the Society since the last meeting.

Rev. E. M. Stone read a paper prepared by Col. John Ward, of New York, commemorative of the life and services of Col. Samuel Ward, who was an officer in the revolutionary army. Beautiful steel engravings of the subject of this memoir were exhibited and a copy was presented to each



member present, through the instrumentality of Henry T. Drowne, Esq., of New York. The paper received the undivided attention of the audience. At its conclusion, a vote was passed instructing the Secretary to communicate the thanks of the Society to Col. John Ward, for his courtesy in lending his manuscript, and to Henry T. Drowne, Esq., for his instrumentality in securing the evening's entertainment.

The following is a synopsis of the paper :

Samuel Ward, second son of Governor Richard Ward, of Rhode Island, was born at Newport in that Colony, May 27, 1725, and received a very careful and thorough education. He represented Westerly, R. I., in the General Assembly from 1756-1759. In 1758 he was one of two delegates from the Colony to the convention called at Hartford by the Earl of Loudoun, to settle the quotas of New England troops in the French war. In 1761 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Colony, and while holding this office was elected Governor, in May, 1762. During his first term he was much interested in the founding of Brown University, and his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ward, was graduated with high honors in one of its earliest classes. He was again elected Governor in 1765, and, upon the passage of the infamous Stamp Act by Parliament, immediately took a strong stand against its enforcement. The Governors of all the Colonies but one took the oath to sustain this odious measure; Samuel Ward, "the Governor of Rhode Island, stood alone in his patriotic refusal," says the historian Bancroft. Mr. Ward was reelected in 1766, living at Newport while in office. During a session of the General Assembly, June 15, 1774, Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins were elected the first delegates from any Colony to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Governor Ward's private diary of the proceedings of this and the subsequent Congress is still preserved. On both occasions he journeyed to Philadelphia on horseback. In the journals of Congress he appears as one of the most prominent members. Much of the business was prepared in Committee of the Whole, and as chairman of that body he presided during a very momentous part of the sittings, from May, 1775, to March, 1776, the president, John Hancock, calling him to the chair on such occasions. On the 15th of June, 1775, Governor Ward reported from the Committee of the Whole in favor of electing a General for the Continental forces, the unanimous choice of Congress falling upon Colonel George Washington, then a delegate from Virginia. Governor Ward was on very intimate terms with Washington, and subsequently corresponded with him. The Governor's value as a conscientious, able member of Congress caused his appointment upon so many committees as to seriously injure his health, and he finally succumbed to an attack of small pox,

March 26, 1776. A monument was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island, the inscription being written by the celebrated John Jay, and his remains now lie in the old cemetery at Newport, R. I. A striking feature of Governor Ward's character was his remarkable grasp of mind and statesmanlike breadth of view. His letters show an appreciation of the critical situation of the Colonies before it had fairly dawned upon the minds of any persons except a very few statesmen like himself. As the crisis approached he rose to the situation, and evinced an unalterable desire for national independence, which was intensified as the struggle proceeded. The noble career of his son, Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Samuel Ward in the Revolutionary army equalled his expectations, and fanned his love of country to a still holier flame. The letters he addressed to his favorite son breathe a religious spirit and a devout trust in Providence, accompanying and enhancing his intense patriotism. Governor Ward's religious character was remarkably developed, and a lofty spirituality pervades his writings, apparently stimulating his courage and earnestness in the great national work in which he was engaged. So thoroughly unselfish was he, and so regardful of his duty to his country, that while aware of the danger he was running of taking the fatal disease of which he died, he felt that he could not spare time from his patriotic labors to be inoculated, and thus fell a victim to a conscientious discharge of his public duties. America could ill afford to lose so noble an example of the best virtues of that greatest period in our national history, the American Revolution.

After some informal remarks, suggested by the paper, the meeting adjourned at the call of the Secretary.

AMOS FERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, November 9, 1875.

A meeting was called this evening to hear a paper read by Rev. J. Lewis Diman, D. D., and notwithstanding a violent rain storm, more than thirty persons were assembled at the

appointed hour. After the reading of the record of the last meeting and the announcement of donations to the Society since the last meeting, the President introduced Prof. Diman, who read an elaborate and scholarly essay, passing in review various religious phases of the country during the last century.

At the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Vice President Allen, the thanks of the Society were voted to the lecturer for his able and highly interesting paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

Complimentary and critical remarks were offered on the subject of the essay by Messrs. Allen, Arnold and Stone.

The meeting was adjourned for one week to hear a paper read by Hon. Henry B. Anthony.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, November 30, 1875.

The meeting was called to order this evening at 7½ o'clock, the President in the chair.

Senator Anthony read a paper setting forth the character and sentiments of the leading men of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

At the conclusion of his paper, which was listened to with

close attention, on motion of Rev. Dr. Caswell, the thanks of the Society were voted to Hon. Henry B. Anthony, for his graphic and highly interesting paper.

The meeting was unusually large, all the seats being occupied and some persons standing during the entire reading.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, December 21, 1875.

A meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, the President in the chair.

The Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations received since the last meeting of the Society.

Henry C. Dorr, Esq., of New York, read a carefully prepared paper, containing many extracts from the records of the ancient Town Councils of Providence, with comments and criticisms that were highly appreciated. The following is a brief abstract :

“The chronicler of Providence Plantations will give the honor to its Ancient Council, the ‘Worshipful Council,’ as it was sometimes called, especially by those who sought any favors from it. There were many such unhappy persons, for more than any other political body the Council dealt with the interests of private life. Its records were well kept, and are full of illustrations of the spirit of successive generations. With perhaps a brief interval during Philip’s war, its sessions were uninterrupted

during a period of one hundred and eighty years. It first comes to view, as an already established institution with legal powers, under the Earl of Warwick's charter, granted in 1644. The acts of the Council before the charter of 1644 could have had no coercive force.

"In the first code of laws, (May, 1647,) while the original voluntary association of Providence continued, the Town Council is recognized as an existing institution, two years before the incorporation of Providence, in 1649, and by the same code was invested with certain powers in matters of probate. The previous discharge of duties of this sort, by an assemblage of the whole people, must have convinced the settlers of the inadequacy of their scheme of the whole people exercising all the powers of the government. From similar reasons the Council soon acquired authority over the disorderly and the poor, which two characters were neither then, nor now, always united in the same persons. The members of the Council, in the days of entire equality of fortune, no public property, little taxation and difficulty of traveling, did not object to brief service and frequent change.

"In later times, when social habits had become fixed, and disparity of wealth and experience became greatest, the office of Councilman was almost exclusively appropriated to a few prominent citizens, who seem to have been left in undisturbed possession, so long as they were willing to serve. The Town Council shared with the town meeting in the disturbances, tumults and interruptions which sometimes embarrassed the public business. The records of these proceedings give us as clear a view as we can now obtain, of the life, manners and growth of the old town."

The writer, after this general introduction of his subject, described the manner of keeping the ancient records on separate sheets and handing them down from one generation of Town Clerks to another, until late in the eighteenth century, when record books were first used, and from these ancient records he then read copious extracts, with interesting comments, showing the arbitrary and almost despotic powers which the Council exercised upon the subjects of the police, the poor, probates and highways. The jurisdiction exercised over the "Plantations" was shown by the following order of the Council in its second year:

"Item—that none shall sell his field or his lot, granted in our liberties, to any person but an inhabitant, without consent of the town." Unwelcome strangers was one of the greatest troubles of those times, so much so that complaints of persons as "presumptuously inhabiting," or "presumptuously residing without leave" in the town, were frequently found in the records for nearly a century.

March 26, 1687, the Council passed the following order: "Whereas, Gideon Crawford hath desired of ye towne to reside amongst them, and here to follow his way of dealing in goods, ye towne hath granted him liberty so to doe." Mr. Crawford afterwards became a substantial citizen and paid the largest tax in Providence in his time. Over emigrants and the poor the Council were at once prosecutors, witnesses, and judges, as

numerous instances cited from the records showed. The peculiarity of the first public watch, established November 11th, 1775, was described at length as the laughing stock of two generations, and compared to that "ancient and most quiet watchman," "Dogberry," whose character they might have acted at the Old Providence Theatre, without previous rehearsal. The several matters of the obstruction of highways, galloping through them by the "fast young men" of the times, the troubles of dogs, prohibition and license, protection of the common oyster beds, for support of the poor, care of the insane and sick poor people, probate courts and making of wills, (before death in some instances,) by the Council, and its manner of dealing with all these troublesome questions, were presented at some length, with interesting extracts from the records.

The closing pages of this very interesting paper were devoted to the sanitary regulations of the Council acting as a Board of Health, and more particularly in reference to the ravages of the small pox in the town, at various times from 1757 to 1776; the modes of isolating those sick with the disease in miserable pest houses, first at Toekwotten, and afterwards in Cranston and North Providence, and the peculiar ways of preparing those that died with small pox for burial, and conducting their funerals so as to prevent the contagion from spreading, which sounds strangely enough in these days of vaccination. He closed his paper with a brief summary of the last days of the "Ancient Town Council of Providence," to its last meeting, Monday, June 4, 1832, when, after the usual routine of business, adjourned, and immediately after met at the Court House, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, "for the purpose of inducting the Mayor and Aldermen elect, of the city of Providence into office," when the oath or affirmation prescribed by law was administered by the President of the Council, which act terminated the existence of the old Council.

"Their final meeting was marked by no resolution or expression of sentiment or regret for an age that had passed away. The evils then borne with patience would be now well nigh intolerable. The 'pavements fanged with murderous stones,' made old Providence, in one respect, at least, a rival of Cologne. The open sewers at its wharves have not yet passed from recollection. Those who participated in the old Town Government have become few; yet in comparing the watch, the stenches and disorders of the old town with the taxes and assessments of the new, some of them find it difficult to determine whether to give the preference to old evils or to new ones."

At the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Hon. John R. Bartlett, it was

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Henry C. Dorr, for his valuable and instructive paper, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

Vice President Allen, who was a member of the Town Council for several years, offered some pertinent remarks.

The meeting, which was unusually large, was then adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, January 11, 1876.

A meeting was held at 7½ o'clock, p. m., to hear a paper read, entitled "Reminiscences of Rhode Island Lawyers."

After reading the records of the last meeting by the Secretary, and the announcement of donations by the Librarian, President Arnold introduced Hon. Abraham Payne, who said :

That he did not consider the desultory remarks he proposed to make entitled to the dignity of being styled a "paper," "which was something he never wrote in his life," his paper being notes he had made to prevent his speaking now of those he had spoken of on the previous occasion. He commenced his reminiscences with a few remarks upon the late Nathaniel Searle, a very distinguished member of the Bar of this State, in the last generation, and of the prominent traits of his character as a lawyer and advocate. He then said that he had recently read the celebrated "Greville Memoirs," and criticisms upon them in the reviews, and was aware that it was still a delicate question that would probably never be settled, how far the private lives and peculiarities of public men could be made public gossip without injustice to their memories and their surviving friends, and an offence to the amenities of good society, but that in his remarks he would only say what was creditable to those of whom he should speak. Yet he would strive to have his descriptions truthful as far as they went, and not like

the ordinary obituaries, which we all understand do not mean anything, but which, like funerals, everybody tries to have the best they can get for their deceased relatives and friends.

Mr. Payne then spoke of the changes in the style of the practice of the law in the courts of this State during twenty-five years past since he was admitted to the bar, describing the methods that then prevailed, with two lawyers on each side of every important case, and Judge and counsel all making their own notes of the evidence; but modern phonographic reporting had changed all that, and the public interest in trials is greatly lessened. He spoke also of other marked changes, attributing them largely to Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, the distinguished member of the Rhode Island Bar, lately deceased.

Benjamin Franklin Latham, of whom Mr. Payne spoke first last evening, was a man of many marked and peculiar traits of character. He came from Triptown, in this State, and with Charles Congdon and Walter Updike was a fellow law student of his in the office of General Carpenter. He was a raw, green country boy, but with wonderful powers of concentration and absorbing knowledge from books and reading, and stuck to his law books when in the office from morning to night, never being disturbed or distracted by anything that was said or done by anybody in the office, and paying no attention to the practical jokes of his fellow-students. His ignorance of books and literature generally, when he came, was surprising; he had never heard of Shakspeare or Milton, and said there never was but one poem written, which was Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and that he could repeat entire from memory. A copy of Shakspeare was loaned him, which he took and read nights, after poring over his law books all day, until he mastered and could repeat every one of the plays. He said he was going to write a work on Moral Philosophy, a subject upon which no book had been written, and when we presented him with Dr. Wayland's Moral Philosophy, he was greatly surprised, and could find no expression for his astonishment. He was very poor, but very self-reliant, and after completing his studies with General Carpenter, he went to the Cambridge Law School and contrived to pay his way through, and made his mark there, Judge story being attracted by his marvellous powers of reading everything and retaining it all in his memory, and pronounced him a very remarkable and promising law student, with bright promise of a brilliant career as a lawyer.

On leaving Cambridge he went to Germany to perfect himself in civil law, at Heidelberg, contriving somehow to raise funds to pay his way; in New York he carried his trunk on his back from the steamer to the German ship on which he had taken passage, in order to learn the language during the voyage, which he accomplished so well that he could speak German on his arrival. After several years of study in Germany, he graduated with high honors, and with certificates from the German professors of his remarkable proficiency, and then made something of a tour of Europe, calling on the Pope, while in Rome. Before sailing from



London, on his return, he had his professional cards printed, so that he could set up business without any delay on arriving here. He arrived here in the morning, called on Mr. Payne immediately, and wanted a meeting of the bar called at once to admit him to practice; he was told there was not time to call a meeting that day, as five members of the bar must sign the call, and the Secretary issue a notice; he said he would fix all that, and got the five lawyers to sign and the Secretary to call the meeting that day at 12 o'clock, which was held, and he passed an excellent examination. He came home wearing a full beard, an unusual sight in those days, and when he anxiously inquired if he was admitted, was told that the bar objected to admitting an Esau with such a hairy face, and that he must shave to get in; half an hour afterwards he came into the office with his face as smooth as when he was born. He was sworn in that afternoon, opened his office here next morning, and soon had a large and lucrative practice. One of his cases here, not long after, created much amusement; it was a horse case. An Irishman had been arrested for stealing a horse, and Latham defended him; his old teacher, Gen. Carpenter, who had then recently united with the Catholic Church, being his opposing counsel. In his plea before the jury, Latham astonished the court and bar, but particularly Gen. Carpenter, by lecturing him very abusively and bitterly for the folly of announcing his belief in the superstitions and joining the Catholic Church, and with such effect that though there was hardly a doubt of his client's guilt, the jury acquitted him, and Latham won his case. At Newport, some years before he died, he told Mr. Payne that he had accomplished all he had attempted so far; that in ten years he could get as high as any man could go in the Rhode Island Bar, and then he was going to New York and take the lead there. He was one of the most remarkable men the speaker had ever known.

Mr. Payne spoke briefly of George Rivers, as a man who, in modern phrase, "antagonized" Latham, who had not the slightest sense of the humorous, while Rivers was the most brilliant wit of the Bar. On one occasion when Rivers was ridiculing Latham's peculiarities in court, he walked over to him and said, and meant what he said: "Rivers, you're making fun of me; if you don't stop it I'll knock you down," and he stopped. Rivers was a vital man; one of the brightest ornaments of the Bar, with all the attributes of a great lawyer, but not stupid enough to succeed.

Mr. Payne then dwelt at some length upon the leading traits of Dexter Randall, famous at the Bar for his peculiarities and original character, thirty years ago; Attorney-General Greene, and Judge Richard W. Greene, all distinguished members of the Rhode Island Bar; describing their most prominent traits, and speaking of them in the highest terms, to which we can only make this brief allusion. Mr. Payne closed with the following tribute to the Hon. Thomas A. Jenekes:

"I listened with pleasure to much that was said about Mr. Jenekes, but what was said of his memory, his learning, his intellectual resources, did

not impress me. In all these respects he was great, but there were great men before Agamemnon. Mr. Jenckes and I were young together, but never intimate. Professionally we were not very much associated, and not often opponents. I witnessed his prosperity without envy, and his reverses with regret. I took no part in the eulogies which followed his death, for reasons satisfactory to myself. He rose to great, to unexampled professional eminence. He made a name among the statesmen of the nation. He had a right to look forward to a great career. But God disposes. He lost his fortune. His opportunity to add to his fame in the service of his country was taken away. Death entered again and again his family circle. His health failed. But he did not complain. He did not grow cynical. He did not faint in the day of adversity, for his strength was not small. This was what attracted me to Mr. Jenckes in his later days, and it is this which I shall always have in mind when I think of him. Of him as truly as of any man who has heard of it may be said 'he was tried by both extremes and never disturbed by either.' Under his portrait, if under that of any man, might be justly written *mens aequa in arduis.*"

Mr. Payne also read the following extract, written by the venerable Judge Howell, at the close of his remarks as appropriate to the occasion :

Extract from Mr. Howell's address to the jury on the trial of the Gordons for the murder of Amasa Sprague :

"I cannot but feel, as I grow older, gentlemen, that all my comfort and happiness and prosperity depends, in a great measure, upon the protection which the law throws around me. As we become advanced in life and grow less strong of body and stout of heart: as the ties of family and kindred multiply around us and we become fathers of families, we can but feel that the law is our only safety, and if the law fail to punish those who destroy our property, defame our characters, or make attacks upon our lives, we should be worse off than the wild beasts of the forest."

Mr. Payne indicated in the course of his address that he would be ready to continue these sketches, and also to engage the attention of the Society for an evening on the subject of the Dorr War.

On motion of Dr. G. L. Collins, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Payne for his interesting address, and after a few remarks by Mr. Perry, in honor of Benjamin F. Latham, whose career was sketched by Mr. Payne, the Society adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1876.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by the President.

The record of the last meeting was read, and then the record of the last annual meeting; and donations were announced by the Librarian.

The report of the Treasurer was given and ordered on file.

The reports of the Cabinet Keepers were read and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Verbal reports were given by Mr. Southwick, in behalf of the Committee on Binding and Cataloguing, and of the Committee on Building and Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Perry, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee, to be named by the President, be appointed to secure proper action on the part of the State and of the Society in collecting and putting in order for reference, the material for genealogical records that is to be found in town clerks' offices, church records, cemeteries and in the Colonial Records of the State.

Messrs. Turner, Allen and Perry were named as the Committee.

Remarks were made on this resolution by Messrs. Allen, Stone, Paine, Doyle and Channing, and the last named gentleman gave notice that he should move at the next quarterly meeting such change in the Constitution of the Society as would require a Standing Committee on Genealogical Records.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, it was

*Voted*, That the offer made by a member of the Society, and communicated by the Secretary, to print five hundred copies of the papers read by Henry C. Dorr, Esq., on the history of Providence, be accepted, with the usual understanding that the Society does not hold itself responsible for the ideas advanced by the authors of any of the papers that are read at its meetings.

On motion of Mr. Howland, it was

*Voted*, That a tax of three dollars be assessed on each resident member of the Society to defray the current expenses of the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Doyle, it was

*Voted*, That the Committee on Building and Grounds be instructed to have the inside double doors moved back, thus enlarging the audience room, and diminishing the size of the vestibule.

On the recommendation of the Committee on New Members, the following persons were elected :

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Edwin G. Angell, James H. Read, David Ballou, Horatio N. Campbell, Henry B. Metcalf, George G. Richmond, Moses E. Irvin, William Ely, Providence; Samuel G. Stiness, Henry B. Metcalf, William W. Blodgett, Ansel D. Nickerson, Pawtucket; Jonathan Chace, Valley Falls.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Marcus D. Gilman, Montpelier, Vt.; S. Bonfils, Mentone, France; Phineas Bates, Jr., W. Elliott Woodward, Boston.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected as follows :

President,	-	-	-	-	Samuel G. Arnold.
Vice Presidents,	-	-	-	-	Zachariah Allen, Francis Brinley.
Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	Richmond P. Everett.
Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Amos Perry.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department,	-	-	-	-	Edwin M. Stone.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Southern Department, - - -	Benjamin B. Howland.
Committee on the Nomination of New Members,	William G. Williams, George L. Collins, Albert V. Jenckes.
Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers.	William Gammell, Charles W. Parsons, Amos Perry.
Committee on the Publications of the Society,	John R. Bartlett, J. Lewis Diman, Edwin M. Stone.
Committee on Building and Grounds, -	Isaac H. Southwick, Joseph R. Brown, Albert Dailey.
Audit Committee, - - - -	Henry T. Beckwith, Walter Blodget.

On motion, it was

*Voted*, That the Committee appointed for the due observance of the bi-centennial anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight, be continued with full authority to act.

A paper which was written by Mrs. Caroline Gallup Read, entitled "A historical sketch of the family of Captain John Gallup, slain in the Great Swamp Fight, on the 19th of December, 1675," was read by Vice President Allen.

On motion of Mr. Stone, it was

*Voted*, That Vice President Allen be requested to reply to Mrs. Read, thanking her for her very acceptable communication, and soliciting for the archives of the Society the rare document of which she speaks.

It was announced by the Committee on Lectures that on the first evening in February, Rev. Carlton A. Staples would read a paper on the late Rev. Dr. Enos Hitchcock, of revolutionary memory.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y*.

## TREASURER'S REPORTS.

*Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1875.			
Jan. 19.	To cash on hand.	-	\$938 70
	“ balance of semi-centennial account, with interest.	-	11 24
1876.			
Jan. 18	“ Taxes from one hundred and twelve members to date, at 83.	-	336 00
	“ admission fees of thirty-six members, at 85.	-	180 00
	“ interest from City Savings Bank, July, 16, 1875.	-	22 11
	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Jan. 17, 1876.	-	10 20
	“ cash for sale of books.	-	21 50
			81,525 78

*Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1875.			
Feb. 10.	For printing report for 1874.	-	\$102 91
1876.			
Oct. 25.	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1875.	-	219 24
Jan. 18.	“ Building and Grounds.	-	249 10
	“ Expressages, postages, and advertising meetings.	-	148 91
	“ binding papers.	-	135 00
	“ renewal of Insurance on Building.	-	45 00
	“ gas and fuel.	-	22 55
	“ balance account.	-	303 01
			81,525 78

There is on deposit in the City Savings Bank this day, Jan- uary 18, 1876,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8200 04
With the Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
							<hr/> 8203 04

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1876.

The undersigned have examined the above account with the vouchers, and find the same correct. Balance on hand, carried to new account, Three hundred three and 4-100ths dollars.

H. T. BECKWITH, } *Auditors.*  
WALTER BLODGET, }

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

*Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1875.

Jan. 18. To cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	8524 84
April 12. Life membership of Albert G. Angell,	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
July 1. Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,						16 47
						<hr/> 8591 31

*Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1876.

Jan. 18. By cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	8591 31
There is on deposit in the Providence Institution for Savings, this day, January 18, 1876,	-	-	-	-	-	8591 31

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1876.

The undersigned have examined this account and find it correct. Balance on hand, five hundred and ninety-one and 31-100ths dollars.

H. T. BECKWITH, } *Auditors.*  
WALTER BLODGET, }

PROVIDENCE, 18th January, 1876.

*REPORT OF NORTHERN DEPARTMENT*  
 OF THE  
 RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
 1875.

---

During the year just closed the Rhode Island Historical Society has shown an activity not surpassed in any previous year of its history. The Committee having the matter in charge, have provided much needed additional shelf room, and made other desirable improvements. The Committee on Lectures and the Reading of Papers have been diligent and successful in securing attractions in their department, and the subjects discussed by gentlemen who responded to their invitations, were listened to by large and interested audiences.

The contributions for the year number 2,649. Many of these were secured by personal solicitations, and a large number by exchanges. Most of the residue were voluntary donations, while a few desirable books and pamphlets were obtained by purchase. Of the foregoing, 1,651 are pamphlets, varied in their topics; 189 bound volumes; and 623 manuscripts. The remainder comprise newspapers, broadsides, engravings, maps, relics, &c. The contributors are as follows:

Massachusetts Historical Society, Maine Historical Society, Essex Historical Society, N. E. Historic and Genealogical Society, New Hampshire Historical Society, Vermont Historical Society, Connecticut Historical Society,	New York Historical Society, New Jersey Historical Society, Delaware Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, Georgia Historical Society, Maryland Historical Society, Long Island Historical Society,
---	--



Ohio Historical Society,	State Board of Charities, Providence,
Wisconsin Historical Society,	John C. Harris, Providence,
Iowa Historical Society,	Miss Maria M. Benedict, Providence,
Minnesota Historical Society,	Henry M. Rawson, "
Buffalo Historical Society,	Amos Perry, "
American Philosophical Society,	Mrs. Ezra Howard, "
Quebec Historical Society,	J. M. Adleman, "
Vermont State Library,	State of Rhode Island,
Wilmington Institute,	William B. Weeden, Providence,
Smithsonian Institute,	J. G. Peck, "
Franklin Society, Chicago,	Henry B. Anthony, "
Bunker Hill Monument Association,	George T. Paine, "
Bowdoin College,	Benjamin T. Eames, "
State of Pennsylvania,	John F. Driscoll, "
Yale College,	Henry Russel Drowne, New York,
American Unitarian Association,	Henry Thayer Drowne, "
Department of the Interior, Wash- ington,	G. K. Warren, Washington,
Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, Lisbon,	Phineas Bates, Jr., Boston,
Royal Society of Northern Antiqua- ries, Copenhagen,	Com. G. H. Preble, Philadelphia,
Royal University, Christiania, Nor- way,	Wendell P. Garrison, Orange, N. Y.,
Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Providence,	A. R. Spofford, Washington,
A. V. Jenckes, "	E. B. O'Callaghan, New York,
Henry T. Beckwith, "	Franklin B. Hough, M. D., Low- ville, N. Y.,
William G. Williams, "	Horatio N. Knowles, Narragansett Pier,
Edwin M. Stone, "	H. H. Morgan, St. Louis,
Z. Allen, "	Charles P. Preston, Danvers,
Mrs. John P. Knowles, "	Col. Albert H. Hoyt, Boston,
Mrs. Amy Ann Dyer, "	Alfred T. Turner, Boston,
Calvin and Richard Newcomb, Prov- idence,	Gen. George S. Greene, New York,
John A. Howland, Providence,	John L. Hayes, Boston,
William J. Harris, "	Silas Bonfils, Mentone, So. France,
J. E. C. Farnham, "	Christian Association, Worcester,
R. I. State Auditor, "	Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, Tivolia, N. Y.,
	La. G. M. Wheeler, Washington,

Samuel A. Green, M. D., Boston.      City of Providence.  
 George L. Collins, M. D., Prov.,      J. Campbell, New York,  
 J. Thompson Brown, Richmond, Va.    A. A. Livermore, Meadville, Pa.,  
 Frederick Muller, Amsterdam,      Col. George H. Smith, London.  
 Lt. J. E. Hilgard, Washington,

RELICS.—WEYBOSSET BRIDGE.

Among the relics already referred to are ninety-three specimens of flint implements and fossil bones from the bone caves of Mentone, in the south of France, collected there by Silas Bonfils, Esq., and presented by him to the Society through Scott A. Smith, Esq., of this city. As connected with pre-historic times, they possess peculiar interest.

From Mr. Joseph H. Atwater, of this city, a relic of curious interest has been received. It is a neatly turned cone manufactured from a piece of white oak timber, declared to have been used in building the first Weybosset Bridge, by Roger Williams and his friends in 1660. The timber was unearthed in 1871, while men were laying a public sewer opposite No. 11 Market Square.

That a bridge was in existence at the date above named is evident from the fact that the town in petitioning the General Assembly that year to be released from an assessment of £30 towards building a prison in Newport, pleaded in bar that they had just expended £130 in building a bridge. In 1662 the town ordered a bridge to be built over the Moshassuck river, "by Thomas Olney's house," the site now occupied by Bower's Block, on North Main street, and which at that time was but a few rods from the eastern shore of the Cove. It is not probable, however, that the bridge was built at that place. The late venerable President of this Society thought, that if built, it "must have been further up the river, either the Moshassuck or the Woonasquatucket," for the purpose of getting to the natural meadows at the head of the Cove. This is probable.

In 1663, George Sheppard gave to the town all his land west of "the seven mile line," for the support of Weybosset Bridge. This, I presume, was the structure erected about 1660, before referred to. It was natural that a bridge should be built at this place. Here, at the entrance of a highway to Connecticut, a ferry had previously been established, and an increasing town population, as well as an increasing travel from abroad through the town, demanded a more convenient method of crossing. Assuming, without evidence to the contrary, that the bridge of 1660 was the original

Weybosset, the way is clear for the statement of another consecutive fact, viz. : that in the course of a few years the bridge fell into decay, and required to be repaired. To this end, on the 6th day of February, 1664-65, Thomas Harris and Valentine Whitman employed John Whipple, senior, Thomas Roberts, and Resolved Waterman, "to mend up and build up the bridge at Providence," in a satisfactory manner, as minutely described in the articles of agreement, "and for their pains and labor about the premises," they were to receive fourteen pounds and ten shillings, in wheat at five shillings per bushel, peas at four shillings per bushel, and Indian corn at three shillings per bushel, and what peage was to be paid was to be valued at sixteen to the penny for white, and eight to the penny for black. The witnesses to this agreement were Thomas Olney, senior, Discovered Olney, and James Olney. From the amount and variety of repairs required it is evident that the contractors did not entertain extravagant ideas of the value of their labor.

In the course of a few years the bridge again needed repairs which the state of the town treasury did not authorize the public authorities to make. Shadrach Manton and Nathaniel Waterman proposed to raise money for the purpose by private subscription, but soon abandoned the plan as hopeless. Yet the bridge must be put in condition for safe travel, or public convenience would suffer. At this juncture Roger Williams came to the front. He notified the town that if they would permit him to receive "a moderate toll of strangers of all sorts," he would take the bridge under his care and maintain it as long as it pleased God that he should live in Providence. As an equivalent for the use of the bridge by his townsmen, he required one day's work of a man each year for every family. Those having teams and using the bridge much, were to give him one day's work of a man and team, and those using it less were to give half a day's work. He further agreed that should he by this undertaking, "gain meadow equal to the town's yearly help," he would relinquish his claim for labor; in other words, make the bridge free to all the inhabitants. These terms were accepted, and for five years he kept his contract inviolable, thus securing to Weybosset side "a settled way" of great importance, independent of its advantage to the town. In 1672, the grant to Mr. Williams was repealed, and thenceforward the responsibility of keeping up the bridge devolved upon the public authorities.

#### MANUSCRIPTS, PORTRAITS, ETC.

The manuscripts before mentioned, were intercepted while destined to

the paper mill. They consist of commercial letters, invoices, and other papers relating to several vessels owned in this city, before and since the American Revolution, that were in the South American, China and domestic trades. These papers, together with thirty-three account books, saved at the same time, some of which date back to 1740, will be found of great value in illustrating the history of the trade and commerce of Providence at an early day. It is deeply to be regretted that so much material, invaluable for historical purposes, is thoughtlessly disposed of to collectors of paper stock, instead of being deposited where it could be made subsidiary to local and general history.

Among the engraved portraits added to our collections during the year is a fine one of the late Rev. David Benedict, D. D., of Pawtucket, presented by his daughter, Miss Maria M. Benedict, and one in Buttre's best style of art, of Colonel Samuel Ward, a distinguished son of Rhode Island, a valuable memoir of whom, prepared by his grandson, Colonel John Ward, of New York, was recently read before this Society. The portrait was engraved from a miniature painted by Miss Anne Hall, of that city, and presented by Henry Thayer Drowne, Esq., who at the same time placed thirty additional copies in my hands, which, by his request, were distributed to members of the Society present on the evening the memoir of Colonel Ward was read. Mr. Drowne, as a native of this State, has shown an unvarying interest in the prosperity of our Society, and deserves, as is cordially tendered to him, our warmest thanks for his services in promoting it.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, still continues to be one of the largest contributors to our collections, and omits no opportunity to increase their value.

#### THE SOCIETY'S WORK PROGRESSING.

Under the direction of the Committee appointed for the purpose, the work of arranging the collections of the Society has been steadily going forward. Within the year three thousand Rhode Island pamphlets, historical, political, judicial, military, financial, scientific, medical, educational, and upon various other topics, have been collated, classified, and bound; making about two hundred volumes, in an accessible form. Seven thousand manuscripts have also been examined, arranged in chronological order, and mounted for binding, making upwards of twenty folio volumes. These are in the hands of the binder.

No more important work has been undertaken since the Society was founded, and these manuscripts in this available form, and which will be of incalculable advantage to the student of Rhode-Island history, for the light they throw upon business and social life among us, will be welcomed as a first installment of still more numerous treasures yet to be brought to light from the archives of our Society.

A RARE PAMPHLET BY ROGER WILLIAMS.

There has recently come to light a rare publication, which, so far as I can learn, has escaped the notice of bibliographers. It is a pamphlet of ten pages, written and published by Roger Williams, entitled "AN ANSWER to A LETTER, Sent from Mr. Coddington of Rhode-Island, to Governour Leveret of Boston in what concerns R. W. of Providence." This "Answer," a *fac-simile* copy of which is reproduced in this report, explains the occasion of its being written and printed. Governor Coddington, who took exceptions to the course pursued by Mr. Williams in his controversy with George Fox and his followers, addressed a letter to Governor Leverett, of Boston, complaining of the countenance he had given to Mr. Williams in this matter. To this Governor Leverett wrote a reply, but, before forwarding it to his Newport compeer, he sent both Governor Coddington's letter and his reply to Mr. Williams, at Providence, for his perusal. Whereupon came forth the "Answer" just referred to. An attempt to recover the Coddington and Leverett letters has proved fruitless. Long and careful research has furnished probable evidence of their having "gone to the receptacle for things lost on earth," and what constituted the "bitter charge on Governor Leverett," or in what sense "the Governor's answer was truly christian," will never be known.

The pamphlet of which I am speaking came into my hands in a dilapidated condition. The title page is missing, but from the half title introductory to the letter, a title page has been constructed, such as may have appeared on the original, with the addition of an imprint. On the margin of the first page is written the name of John Foster, and there is satisfactory evidence that this publication was issued from his printing-house in Boston, subsequently to the burning of Providence, in 1676. Of the merits of the controversy to which the "Answer" of Mr. Williams refers, it is unnecessary here to speak. The style and spirit of controversial writings of that period took form and complexion from the positive temperament of their authors; and it must be confessed, that while the style was not

always graceful, the spirit sometimes transcended the law of courtesy. It would seem from the tenor of Mr. Williams's "Answer," that Governor Coddington's letter must have been severe.

JOHN FOSTER.

whose name is thus linked with that of Roger Williams, was born in Dorchester, Mass. He was a son of Hopestill and Elizabeth (Giles) Foster, and grandson of Hopestill Foster, who settled in Dorchester in 1634, or earlier. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1667. He was permitted by the colonial government to set up a printing-house in Boston, being the first established in that town, and was an authorized "Conductor of the Press." In 1676 he printed Roger Williams's famous controversial work, entitled "George Fox Digged out of His Burrovvcs," &c., and this "Answer" to Governor Coddington was probably printed between 1678 and 1680. In 1680 he printed "A Confession of Faith owned and consented unto by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches assembled at Boston in New England, May 12, 1680," and also "A Platform of Church Discipline Gathered out of The Word of God," etc., known as "The Cambridge Platform." He likewise printed a number of small tracts on his own account. Mr. Foster was a skillful mathematician, and calculated and published Almanacs. Thomas says that "to his Almanac for 1681 he annexed an ingenious dissertation on comets as seen at Boston, in November and December, 1680." Savage says he designed the Arms for the Colony of Massachusetts. He died at Dorchester, September 9, 1681, aged 33 years. Two poems on his death were printed, one written by Thomas Tilestone, of Dorchester, and the other by Joseph Capen. Mr. Foster was succeeded in business in Boston, by Samuel Sewall, who became a bookseller and publisher.

A N  
A N S W E R

TO A

*L E T T E R*

*Sent from*

*Mr. Coddington of Rode-Island,*

*to Governour Leveret of Boston*

*in what concerns R. W.*

*of Providence.*

BOSTON.

Printed by *John Foster*, [between 1678 and 1680.]







AN  
ANSWER  
TO A  
LETTER

*Sent from Mr. Coddington of Rhode-  
Island, to Governour Leveret of Boston  
in what concerns R. W. of Providence.*

**T**He Letter it self was kindly sent to me from the Governour *Leveret*, as also his Answer to it, which was truly Christian, that is friendly and heavenly; So that I had thoughts to acquiesce and rest, &c. But considering that I was the principal Mr. *Coddington* gave fire upon, (both for disputing and printing,) and Governour *Leveret* but as Accessory for furthering publishing, &c.

2. That the Governour acquainted me with it.

3. That we are commanded (not only to work but) to *abound in the work of the Lord*, as *not knowing which shall prosper, &c.* and *as knowing that our labour shall not be in vain in the Lord*: These considerations moved me to put my weak aged Brains and fingers to this unpleasing Task: pleasing it is not in this sense that Pagans, Turks, Jews, and Papists laugh and stumble at the Controversies of Protestants, (who protest and witness against them all:) Partly, as Mr. *Coddington* is my ancient friend at *Boston*, (*Old and New*) and my long, kind friend, and Neighbour on *Rhode Island*. But what then? to a true Child of God All things, our goods, our good works and Names, our Friends and lives will be but *dross and dung* when once we see them Competitours with the true Lord Jesus Christ.

On these two Hinges turns Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter, first in angrily chiding the Governour *Leveret* for his dealing with the people called Quakers at *Boston* most unjustly, most ungratefully, for *New-England and Old* too knows, (I know it) how great an Advocate the Governour *Leveret* (and others) living and dead have been to plead for Moderation toward dissenting Consciences of Jews and Gentiles, and yet declare, that he and all Governours ought (moderately) to banish Incivilities, with which the people called Quakers (or Foxians) are defiled, as much as most that profess the Christian Name and worship.

The second hinge on which Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter turns, is a bitter charge on Governour *Leveret* for his furthering the publication of my poor Narrative of transactions between the Quakers and my self.

The Governours Answer was truly Christian, to this effect, viz. that the Narrative contained a vindication of many excellent Truths of Christ Jesus; and therefore, the particulars concern my self, to which I humbly (before God Angels and men) say as followeth.

First, Mr. *Coddington* goes on in the same brutish Tract that *Fox* and most of them run in, viz a simple kind of reviling, viz. Lyes Lyes, Slaunders, Slaunders, (like poor Children and Scolds &c:) Thus most notoriously, doth *G. Fox* conclude most of his Answers to so many heavenly Pens in his Folio books, viz. [And as to the rest of thy Lyes and Slaunders they are not worth the mentioning] And thus deals Mr. *Coddington* (childishly and clamorously) against me thus clamoring, viz. a most slanderous lying book, a bundle of lyes, a book full of lyes: horrible impudence! to invent so many lyes and present them to the K. of *England*, (good manners would have taught him to have said at least our Royal Sovereign, &c.) And except he had sold himself to do wickedly he had never uttered so many abominable lyes.

To these in general I Answer, what sober soul (not intoxicate with the bloody Cup of the Whore of *Rome* who is drunk with the blood of Saints) but will proclaim that oftentimes the whore like *Potiphars* wife cries out whore first! though the accused *Joseph* will be found heavenly chaste, from these whorish Lights and worship, which will be found (with their worshippers) all the world over in Gods most holy season but Children of the *Father of lyes* the Devil.

But to particulars, he saith it is a lye, that I said that *G. F.* slyly departed, when saith he, he was never present, I say, who ever reads this,

this, will see (especially in my Narrative) that *G. F.* by Letters, by Relations, by Copies of my fourteen propofals, knew all matters perfectly, and they kept my Letters sent to the Dep. Governour *Cranston*, (in which Letters my fourteen Propofals to *G. F.* were) as the Deputy openly testified, until *G. F.* was two or three hours under Sail, that it might be said, that *G. F.* never saw the paper I sent of my fourteen Propofals to him. This business of *G. F.* being perfectly informed of my offer of dispute on those fourteen Propofals, and of his deliberate withdrawing (or running) is so apparent (as is made clear in my Narrative) that he that shall deny it, must deny that he himself hath any breath or life, or is a man.

2. Mr. *Coddington* saith that the first day of our dispute at *Newport* was spent in examining whether any would subscribe to my fourteen Positions, but they were found so gross that none would subscribe to them.

But why doth Mr. *Coddington* forget these two things, First, that the first day was spent (mainly and chiefly after some preparations) in the examination of a true and false Quaker as appears in my Narrative. 2. (and consequently) that many spake as my brother *Robert Williams*, *Thomas Ward*, *Richard Bailew*, *William Hiccock*, against the monopolizing of Civil and Christian Liberty, viz. that none should speak to any point except they would subscribe to my fourteen propositions.

Mr. *Coddington* saith that these propositions were so gross that none would subscribe to them.

*Answ.* What then? if I never offered them to any one Soul to subscribe to them?

2. If they were so sudden, so strange, and high, and unexpected, that my brother (as it is in print) thought I charged too deep, &c.

But 3. What were my charges to this that Spanish Inquisition that none must speak or object, or query, except he subscribe to my propofals? doth not this justify the *Papist*, and *Episcopal* subscriptions, and proclaim that the *Papists* and *Foxians* are all one in their snares and Engines of subscription, which my brother *Robert Williams* in his Letter proves from some propositions of the Bishops at *Lambeth*, shewing more moderation then pretended Quakers at *Rhode Island*.

The third Lye Mr. *Coddington* fastens on me is that I should acknowledge that *John Burnet* spake (in his publick speech or Sermon) many excellent Truths of God, and that afterwards I denied them.

This Charge hath reference (or may) to twelve distinct times and

First, to a former coming of mine to their General Assembly were to spake solemnly that *John Burnet* had spoke many holy Truths of God but yet also proposed many Queries whether their Spirit was the true Spirit of God by which they spake then? and whether their Christ was the true Lord Jesus Christ? which shews my approbation of general Truths, but also my witness against their false application of them, and I had gone on in pressing those Queries had not the prayers of the Governours wife, and the singing of *Henry Nichols*, and the sudden prayer and dissolving of the meeting by *John Burnet*, stopt my intended proceedings.

Upon this turning me off from their general meeting I resolved (by Gods help) to assault this Camp of Anti-Christians to wit by offering to *G. F.* and all their Apostles a solemn dispute upon fourteen proposals. In this dispute *William Edmundson* fell upon (contrary to the order of an equal dispute) a large Sermon or speech to the people, of about an hour long. *John Stubs* followed him and afterward *John Burnet*, who spake best as to Repentance, in general, and turning unto God, and yet I said, although he had delivered many heavenly general Truths: yet he had said no more then he might have said before the Pope and the Cardinals in the Popes Chappel at *Rome*, whereas if matters come to be examined what true Repentance and Faith is, it will then be seen what the holy Truth of God is, and what the destroying jugglers and Lyes of Satan are.

4. Mr. *Coddingtons* fourth particular Charge against me is, that I lyed in saying that the first day of our dispute at *Nexport* was an Eclipse of the Sun which I applied to the *Foxians* Eclipsing the Sun of Righteousness, and to his glorious breaking forth in his primitive and Eternal Truth at last, I know not the meaning or sense of this Lye charged on me, for he confesseth there was an Eclipse as I affirm) only he saith there was a Thunder before it (which who denies?) Only Mr. *Coddingtons* Application (in opposition to mine) Let every Soul judge in the presence of *Jehovah*, who hath and will decide the Difference to Eternity.

A fifth Lye charged on me is, that as I abused *G. F.* so I abused the Original which *John Stubs* (in effect) reproved me in, and I acknowledged my error.

*Answer.* I do not think that *John Stubs* (I hear gone to the pit of *Rottennes* and I am going) would have said so much: For the ninth of *Isai.* which he quoted to prove that Christ was God, (which I nor no true Protestant denies) I perceived was quoted in derogation to his

his true Manhood, (which was then in Agitation:) and therefore though I granted that Christ Jesus was an *Everlasting Father* (as he was God) yet I alleadged the thoughts of many excellent, holy, and learned men, that the word *Everlasting Father* being in the Hebrew [*Ab, aad*] did but signifie *Pater seculi* the Father of an Age or Ages signifying the propagation of and Succession of true Believers or followers of Jesus to the worlds end.

*John Stubs* only said that some said it signified *Pater Eternitatis* Father of Eternity, which I denied not (as to the Godhead of the Lord Jesus) but that it signified not so in this place, and that it did not exclude his Humanity, as the poor Souls the Quakers aimed at,

My sixth Eye is, that I denied that *Moses* trembled, until *John Stubs* produced *Heb. 12.*

I say it is not rational, that I should deny *Moses*, or *David*, or *Habakkuks*, or *Daniels* trembling only I denied that the Quakers trembling now in question is such a Quaking as theirs was, but is only an external and notoriously cheating, Quaking, instead of true Christian trembling.

Unto these he addeth a Story, that *Anthony Cook* came to *Providence* to dispute with me but that I waved him and said, come let us gather Apples; The truth is, it is a silly and ridiculous passage, for it pleasing God to burn and break to pieces Mr. *Scots* house and Fence, (who was the great entertainer of the Quakers against his wives Conscience, no small persecution, though one of them formerly and a sufferer) my Lot being next, was open to all spoyle by Reason of Mr. *Scots* defect: the Governour Clerk in Mr. *Scots* name agreed with me to make up all the Fences, and look to the Orchard, and gather the fruit, and to have the half, I did so, and the Governour coming to Town with Mr. *John Easton*, *Christopher Holdsworth*, Mr. *Joseph Briar*, and others coming into the Orchard and gathering what they pleased: My self and my Indian were intent and careful to gather Apples (what I could in haste) for Governour Clerk (who requested me &c.) going away speedily, amongst others whom I knew, a stranger (it seems one *Arthur Cook*) asked me why I would write a book against innocent people called Quakers, I remember I said to this purpose that every body was a Christian, every body was Innocent in their own eyes, and it is possible I might say to my Indian, let us gather, or make haste but that I should avoid dispute with *Arthur Cook*, or all of them (in season or out of season) is not to be imagined, considering what I have done already,

and what (through the help of the true Lord Jesus) I resolve to do while I have breath to draw or a pen and hand to handle it.

2. Mr. *Coddington* saith *Roger Williams* his hands are bound, but he persecutes with his Tongue, &c.

I Answer, it is true, there is a persecution with the Tongue, the Tongue is *sharp Arrows, a Sword, a Viper, a fire from Hell*, &c. but is there not also a just Reproof? *Rebuke them sharply*, Tit. i. *Answer a fool according to his folly*, &c. Only we must be sure that our lips be opened, and our pens employed by the *Father of Lights*, and not by the dream of a Light within our selves, which will end in Eternal darkness.

3. Mr. *Coddington* saith that he hath the Word of two Majors in this Country the one of *Major Winslow* now Governour of *Plymouth* Colony, who saith, Mr. *Coddington* after he had heard *John Burnet* speak at or about *Marsfield*, he said, he had never heard so much of the Gospel in all his life: the second is of *Major Cranston* Dep. Governour of *Rhode Island*, &c. who said after our disputations (as Mr. *Coddington* saith) that he was glad he heard so much, and he was satisfied: To which I say, what is this to the Truth? if all the Majors and Governours, Princes, Kings and Emperors of the world agree upon an Opinion, Verdict, Sentence, or Decree, may not *Peter* a poor Fisherman, and *Paul* a poor Tent-maker overturn them all? yea, a poor lad or Handmaid bringing one holy Scripture for evidence?

But 2. I have many Arguments to persuade me that both the Governour *Winslow* & Dep. Governour *Cranston* are far from approving their Impieties & Incivilities especially that monstrous practice of their Womens and maidens stark nakedness, which might make each religious or sober Spirit to abhor that Spirit which dictates and guides these Unchristian, Inhumane, Unwomanly and loathsome practices.

I have humbly (in the presence of the Eternal, All-seeing Eye) presented my Apology for my self against Mr. *Coddingtons* charges of Lyes, Lyes, Slaunders, &c. I end with a few questions friendly propounded to Mr. *Coddington*.

1. Will he deny what his Eyes and Ears have seen and heard in this business? Hath he not seen me (I know by the power of Christ Iesus whose is all power in Heaven and Earth) a poor old Creature stand up alone against them all together in the flourishing of their Teachers and Professions of Earthly power about them, &c.

2. Hath

2. Hath he not heard me abused with the Terms of *thou Old man, Old man*, till for shame they left it?

3. Hath he not heard me say that one Woman as well as another, and all the Women in that Assembly might strip themselves naked at noon day to the horror of all mankind if such a persuasion come upon them?

4. Was there not liberty for *William Harris, William Dyer*; and others to speak freely for the Quakers, but not my brother, nor Mr. *Hitchcock*, nor Mr. *Ward*, &c. might have the same liberty, but some were threatened with the Constable, &c.?

5. Hath not his Ears heard that when I produced a great many of *G. Foxes* words, and desired to apply, that all of them and especially *W. Edmundson* stopt my mouth with [Let *G. Fox* his words alone, &c.] and so brutishly stopt all my proofs, which can not be stopt, though Heaven and Earth perish.

6. Did not Mr. *Coddington's* Ears hear me and others often complain of Interruptions, when *John Stubs* professed thrice I had not interrupted them, though some had: and that when *W. Edmundson* began his first Sermon, and the rest followed, and I desired to speak after their long speeches or Sermons: yet then I was stopt, and sometimes so grossly by *W. Edmundson* that Major *Cranston* was forced to say (out of the Gallery) let the man speak, let him have liberty to make out his matter? &c.

7. Did not Mr. *Coddington* sensibly (to all mens view) rejoice when I offered to dispatch the five remaining points [remaining at *Neceport*] in five quarters of an hour, which I had performed exactly had not the impatiences of my opposites interrupted me, and yet I was not much above my time, though if I had, my Opposites interposings only were the cause of it?

8. Did not Mr. *Coddingtons* Eyes see and Ears hear that from the beginning to the end of three dayes dispute at *Neceport* I never gave them a reviling, passionate, or reproachful word, but drew them gently on to debate the Matters incumbent and proper to us, with meekness and patience. Did not Mr. *Coddingtons* Ears hear in the close of the three dayes at *Neceport* a woman [*Eliz. Williams* now with God in Heaven] say aloud, [*The man hath made good what he undertook against you, and the words that he hath spoken shall judge you at the last day?*]

More I might inerr to Mr. *Coddingtons* very fence, but I pass on to another question, What should be the Reason that [1 *Ioh.* 2. 13.]

Gods Spirit should fav, *If any man love this world, or the things in this world, the love of the Father is not in him.*

Doth Mr. *Coddington* think to be so high a Saint [above the Bishops, above the Presbyters, above the Independants, above the Baptists] and yet in mens account loves the World exceedingly, and the things of this world and present life, ever since he came to *New-England*? a found hath come after Mr. *Coddington* he is an hard man, a worldly minded man, and at *Rhode Island* how many Instances come there in [which I have ready by me of Mr. *Coddington*. a worldly man, a self seeking man, nothing for publick, but all for himself and private.

I will not mention particulars at *Portsmouth & Newport*, of which I have told him as I had opportunity, but I will only remember him of some Covetous and Unchristian passages during the late bloody storms amongt us, and his high profession of a Quaker.

1. A considerable company of *Providence* people fled to *Rhode Island*, their Houses here, their Forts, their Fences burnt up, and much if not most of their Cattel destroyed: they obtained leave of the Government at *Newport* to inclose a piece of the Common to get Corn, &c They inclosed and sent two men (thought to be acceptable with Mr. *Coddington*) to pray his favour to make use off me of his windfall Trees (which lay by them) for two gates. (that all might pass through, &c.) But Mr. *Coddington* (who had never had a foot on *Rhode Island* but by one man of *Providence* his means) now abounding with Land and Trees, turns these poor *Providence* distressed Souls off with a denial, *viz* except they would gratify his worldly selfish ends and conditions, which their grieved Souls (considering the most unseasonable Covetousness of them) turned away with grief, and made some other shifts which God provided for them:

2. Again, when *Providence* men had broken up the Land, and planted the first year, and hoped to reap a second Crop [which we all know to be the better] Mr. *Coddington* for his own private end shewed himself a Mole-rooting in the Earth, and would not give way to it.

3. I could name many Instances of elder and later date: One I will further particularize: A poor man came to Mr. *Coddington* in these late bloody distresses, and offers to buy a *Bushel* of Corn for his poor Wife and Children in great want, &c. Mr. *Coddington* though abounding, &c. would not let this poor Soul have a *Bushel*, except he would pay him a weeks work for it, which it is said the poor man was forced to give him. Alas what doth the Pope, Cardinals, Jesuits, Bishops, Doctors, Presbyters, Independants, Baptists, Foxians, prate



prate of the Christian name, and new and old-England talk of Religion? How many thousands will this holy Scripture uncase, unmask & discover? *Love not this world, nor the things that are in this World, if any man love this World, the love of the father is not in him.* How doth *Pau* (by the true Spirit of God) tell us that *Cocetoufne's* is *Idolatry*, and of such a stinking nature that it is *not to be once named among the Saints.*

Doth not the same Spirit of God by *James* cry out, *Ye Adulterers and Adulteresses do ye not know that the friendship of this world is Enmity with God, whosoever therefore will be a friend to this world is an Enemy to God:* Few among thousands will grant they are Idolaters, Adulterers Enemies to God, but our worldliness will discover it self at last (what e're our pretences be) to our own Souls and the Souls and Consciences of all men: Oh let not Mr. *Coddington* forget the perfection of the Tongue, with which his whole Letter is leaven'd and sour'd, while he imputes it only to *R. W.* and let him not forget his cutting Letter to Mr. *Bellingham*, and his damning of him Body and Soul (after his Soul was I hope in *Abrabams* bosome, and his Body at rest in his grave. I would dare Mr. *Coddington* to bring forth those printed Letters which were printed at *London* for him, and sent him over, and he hath them by him, or hath burned them, or keeps them for a day to come, wherein let his persecuting & damning Tongue (and the persecuting damning Tongues and Pens of the Quakers be fet theirs & mine, the one against the other, and let it be seen whither I raile & scold with crying out Lyes, Lyes, Bundles of Lyes, &c. yea, whether I damn the Bodies and Souls of all my Dissenters, and though I sometimes reprove sharply, (sometimes) as the holy Spirit practiceth and commandeth in Scripture, yet whether I ten der not the persons of mine Opposites, pity them, and pray for the destruction of their sins only, but the salvation of their precious Souls and Bodies also: Let it be seen whether I damn all the Saints that ever were, are, or shall be that are not of my opinion, as *G. F.* and most of them that speak and write for their opinion do?



P O S T S C R I P T S .

I Now call to mind one passage more in Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter, *viz.* that not a third part of the book was spoken I have said it more then once in the Narrative, *viz.* that to the utmost of my memory in the holy presence of God I have not omitted anything I could remember.

2. I am confident that no substantial matter is omitted.

3. That I have not fastened any Tittle on my Opposites to the utmost of my memory which they spake not.

4. Where any Quotations out of *G. F.* and my Answers are added, I tell the Reader of it: so also of any enlargement which I intended to deliver, but could not because of their Interruptions, and Restrictions.

I have not Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter (to the Governour *Leveret*) by me, I returned it immediately back: possibly I may omit something, but I judge none of his material exceptions, objections or charges against the Narrative, I know (as the Papists do) so do the Quakers, and all Sects, they judge their Opposites Lyars, Lyars, under strong delusions, prejudices, false principles, &c. To which I say

1. Let that now be tried by fair and patient disputes.

2. Or by sober writings, Answers and Replies, &c.

2. We must have every man to venture his Soul and to Answer it (at his Eternal peril) to the most High *Father of Lights & Spirits.*

3. None shall see the Truth but the Soul that loves it, and digs for it as for treasures of gold and silver, and is impartial, patient, and pitiful to the Opposers.

4. The secrets of all Controversies and of all hearts shall shortly out; *He that believeth maketh not haste.*

R. W.

## EXPERIENCE OF THE YEAR.

The experience of another year affords agreeable evidence that the objects of this Society are becoming more and more appreciated by the public. The rooms continue to be frequently visited by authors and other persons seeking historical information not elsewhere to be obtained, while our newspaper volumes are not less frequently consulted for legal purposes.

We now stand at the entrance of the Centennial year, the very name of which brings fresh to memory martial and civic achievements of Rhode Island patriots, of which their posterity may be justly proud. The stories of our own State, from the burning of the Gaspee until the adoption of the Constitution, when the State became an integral part of a noble union, and the stories of Trenton, Red Bank, Yorktown, and other fields on which Rhode Island prowess was witnessed, may properly be repeated now, that the young may become imbued with the spirit of seventy-six, and grow up devoted to the fundamental principles which underlie and give permanency and prosperity to a Republic. Whatever contribution our Society can make to the history of the birth and progress of this great Nation, in influence among the Nations of the earth, in material prosperity, in social and intellectual improvement, and in moral and christian worth, will be a step in the right direction, and still more increase its usefulness.

EDWIN M. STONE,

*Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department.*

JANUARY 18, 1876.

NECROLOGY  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
For 1875.

---

Hon. CHARLES JACKSON, oldest son of Hon. Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson, was born in Providence March 4th, 1798, and died January 21, 1876, aged 77 years, 10 months and 14 days. He was prepared for college in the University Grammar School, was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1817, studied law with Hon. James Burnill, Jr., and was admitted to the Bar in 1820. After three years' practice he left the profession, and engaged in cotton manufacture in Jacksonville, Scituate. In 1839 he removed to Providence, where he continued to reside until his decease. He took an active part in public affairs, and was for several years a member of the General Assembly. In 1841-2 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1843 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1845 was elected Governor of the State. He was twice married, first to Katherine, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Providence, and second to Phebe Tisdale, of Scituate. Two sons and a daughter survive him. It has truly been said of Governor Jackson that he "was a great deal more than a mere business man. He was a man of very large intelligence, of very wide and general information upon a great variety of subjects,—few, if any men, more so in our community." Governor Jackson was an original member of this Society, and the last survivor of the thirteen named in the charter.

ROBERT HALE IVES, second son of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives, was born in Providence September 16th, 1798, and died July 6th,

1875, aged 76 years, 9 months and 20 days. He was prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1816. Soon after graduating he turned his attention to mercantile affairs and took his earliest lessons in the house of Brown & Ives. In 1821 he made a visit to Europe and remained abroad two years, filling the time with travel and instructive observation. On his return in 1826 he renewed his connection with the aforementioned firm, and in 1832 became a partner in the house comprising Nicholas Brown, Thomas P. Ives, Moses B. Ives, John Carter Brown, and himself—a firm of which in later years he became a leading partner, and was the last survivor. It need hardly be said that the wisdom, energy and industry of his business life was crowned with eminent success.

The culture and tastes of Mr. Ives were illustrated by the practical character of many institutions he liberally fostered, and which have become the ornaments of our city. The Providence Athenaeum, the Providence Dispensary, the Butler Hospital, and the Rhode Island Hospital, received, from time to time, his benefactions. He was a member of the first Public School Committee, after the adoption of the city charter in 1832, and for several years its Secretary. He was for many years Treasurer of the Lonsdale Manufacturing Company. He was forty-five years Trustee and nine years Treasurer of Brown University. He early became a communicant in St. John's Church, in Providence, and took an active interest in the educational and missionary enterprises connected with the Episcopal body. He took a broad and intelligent interest in the affairs of the State and the nation. During the War of the Rebellion he gave a hearty support to the Union cause. At the battle of Antietam in 1862, his only son, an officer on the staff of General Rodman, fell mortally wounded—a sorrow which cast a shadow upon his remaining years. In October, 1827, he married Harriet Bowen, daughter of Thomas Amory, of Boston, by whom he had three children, only one of whom survives. Mr. Ives became a member of this Society July 19, 1825, and was a contributor to the fund raised for erecting our historical building.

HON. JOHN H. CLIFFORD was born in Providence, January 16, 1809. He received his classical education in Brown University, and graduated in the class of 1827. He chose the law for his profession, in which he rose to eminence. In 1835 he represented New Bedford in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1862 he was President of the Senate. In 1819 he

was appointed Attorney General of the State, and in 1853 was elected Governor of the Commonwealth. The same year the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Amherst College and by Harvard University. In 1854 he was again appointed Attorney General, and held the office four years. In 1867 he retired from his profession and was chosen President of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. The same year he was selected by George Peabody to be one of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, a trust which he held until his death, which occurred January 2, 1876. He was elected a Corresponding Member of our Society July 19, 1837.

It has justly been said that "any sketch of Governor Clifford, however otherwise complete, would do him great injustice which should fail to notice the patriotic course pursued by him during the late war. From the moment of the attack on Fort Sumter to the close of the contest, he gave his whole energies to the support of the Administration. His voice and his pen were given with his whole heart to the service of his country. From the very first he never doubted an instant as to what was his duty, nor hesitated in performing it. President Lincoln had no truer friend, and he knew it; and General Grant no more earnest supporter in the work of reconstruction. Last year General Grant, in grateful recognition of his patriotism as well as with a desire to secure his services in the diplomatic department of the government, tendered to Governor Clifford the mission to Russia, and afterwards to Turkey, both of which he was obliged to decline.

"But it was as a man, as a private citizen, as a neighbor, as a friend, that those who knew him will prefer to remember him. He possessed such traits of character that all who knew him respected him, and those who knew him best loved him the most."

Hon. THOMAS H. WYNNÉ, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, died in Richmond, Va., February 24th, 1875. He was born in that city January 22d, 1820, and though deprived of high literary advantages in early life, so improved his opportunities as to qualify himself for places of honor and trust, to many of which, at different times, he was called. He was early inspired with antiquarian tastes, and devoted much of the strength of his life to historical investigations. He was, at successive periods, Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association, of Richmond, Superintendent of the City Gas Works, Superin-

tendent and President of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, member of the Common Council of Richmond, President of the Westham Iron Works, member of the House of Delegates, and Senator of Virginia, being one of three to represent Richmond and Henrico county. He was at one time editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, and also brought out a series of valuable historical documents. As a Corresponding Member of our Society he made several very acceptable contributions to its collections. Mr. Wynne died as he had lived, "a devotee to heartfelt duty."

INCREASE ALLEN LAPHAM, LL. D., was born in Palmyra, N. Y., March 7, 1811, and died suddenly at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 14th, 1875. He was elected a Corresponding Member of our Society April 4th, 1871. He was a man of unusual natural endowments, and his scientific studies qualified him to fill with honor, both in his native State, and in Ohio, Kentucky and Wisconsin, the positions of civil engineer in the construction of canals, and of State Geologist. His writings were numerous, and in the topography, Geology and Mineralogy of Wisconsin, he was an undoubted authority. In 1860 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Amherst College. The knowledge he acquired by study and observation he freely imparted to others. The services he rendered to the Storm Signal Bureau at Washington, were officially recognized. Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Wood both acknowledged their indebtedness to him for valuable contributions to their respective departments of Natural Science. Dr. Lapham was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and for several years to the time of his decease, its President. He will long be remembered with respect by all who knew him for the virtues which adorned his life.

HON. CHARLES W. UPHAM was born in the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, May 4, 1802, and died in Salem, Mass., June 15, 1876. His father, Joshua Upham, removed from Brookfield, Massachusetts, to New Brunswick, and was made a Judge of the Supreme Court and a member of the Council. The subject of this notice was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1821, and took high rank for scholarly attainments. Choosing the ministry for his profession he pursued the customary course in the Divinity School, and was afterwards settled as colleague pastor with Rev. John Prince, D. D., over the First Church in Salem, where he maintained a successful pastorate as one of the leading clergymen of the

place, until near the close of 1811, when an affection of the vocal organs compelled him to retire from clerical life.

Mr. Upham became actively interested in public affairs, and in 1848 advocated the election of General Taylor to the Presidency. In 1852 he was elected Mayor of Salem. Subsequently he was Representative and afterwards Senator in the General Court, presiding two years over the Senate. He served in the Thirty-third Congress of the National House of Representatives. In 1853 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He also held other public positions indicative of the respect in which he was held. His tastes strongly inclined him to literature and to historic research. He was a careful student of the early history of Salem, and of the neighboring towns. His "Salem Witchcraft," in two volumes, published in 1867, is an honorable testimonial to the thoroughness with which he pursued his investigations, while numerous other productions illustrate the versatility of his pen. Mr. Upham was of a genial temperament, and his varied knowledge imparted a special charm to his conversation. His name appears among the early elected Honorary Members of our Society, the connection having been formed July 19, 1833.





# INDEX.

---

	PAGE.
Anniversary of King Philip's War.....	15, 27
Anthony, Hon. Henry B., paper on the 36th Congress, read by.....	35
Annual Meeting of the Society.....	44, 45
Atwater, Joseph H., relic of Weybosset Bridge, presented by.....	50
Burrill, James Jr., Memoir of, by Z. Allen.....	16, 20
Bonfils, Silas, relics presented by.....	50
Bridge, Weybosset, 1660, account of.....	50, 51
Cataloguing, classifying and arranging Collections.....	26, 28, 29, 31, 43
Cellar cemented.....	31
Contributions for the year.....	48-50
D'Estrang fails to cooperate with Gen. Sullivan.....	12
Diman, Prof. J. L., paper read by.....	34, 35
Dorr, Henry C., paper on Providence, read by.....	36-38
Fund, vote concerning.....	29
Greene, Henry L., paper read by.....	31
Geneological Records, Committee appointed on.....	43
Hazard, Wanton R., letter from, concerning Gen. Sullivan's Regimental Order Book on Rhode Island.....	20, 21
Howland, John A., paper read by.....	30
Jones, Gov. William, memoir of, by William W. Hoppin.....	21-24
Lafayette's Opinion of the Battle at Butt's Hill.....	12
Librarian's Annual Report.....	48-55

	PAGE.
Members, Honorary.....	5
"    Corresponding.....	6
"        "    elected.....	15, 30, 31, 44
"    Resident.....	7-9
"        "    elected.....	14, 30, 31, 44
"    Life.....	10
Miller, Mr. William J., reads a paper on Philip and the Wampanoags....	13
Merrimaek and Monitor, a paper on the, read by Mr. Frank B. Butts....	15
NECROLOGY—	
Jackson, Charles.....	56
Ives, Robert Hale.....	56
Clifford, John H.....	57
Wynne, Thomas H ..	58
Lapham, Increase I.....	59
Uplam, Charles W.....	59
Officers of the Society.....	3, 4
Payne, Hon. Abraham, addresses by.....	27, 39-42
Resolution to print Mr. Dorf's papers.....	44
Read, Mrs. Caroline Gallup, paper by, read.....	45
Sullivan, General, vindication of, by Hon. Thomas C. Amory.....	11
"        "    Orderly Book, 1778.....	16
Slate Rock, remarks and report on.....	13, 14
Shelf room provided for.....	16, 31
Stone, Rev. E. M., paper on Col. Samuel Ward, read by.....	32-34
Turner, Dr. Peter, sketch of, by Dr. Henry C. Turner.....	25
Treasurer's Report.....	16, 47
Winthrop, Col. John, vote of thanks to.....	28
Williams, Roger, rare pamphlet of.....	between pages 53 and 55

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1876-77.

THE LIBRARY  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROVIDENCE:  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.  
1877.

11  
P. 3  
2

Society

*Committee on Publication.*

---

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,  
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, LL. D.,  
REV. EDWIN M. STONE.

PROV. PRESS CO., PRINTERS.  
1875

# OFFICERS

OF THE

## RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTED JANUARY 19TH, 1877.

*President.*

HON. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

*Vice Presidents.*

HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY, - - - - - NEWPORT.

*Secretary.*

HON. AMOS PERRY, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

*Treasurer.*

MR. RICHMOND P. EVERETT, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

*Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department.*

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

*Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department.*

GEORGE C. MASON, Esq., - - - - - NEWPORT.

*Committee on Nomination of New Members.*

MR. WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
MR. ALBERT V. JENKS,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

*Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers.*

PROF. WILLIAM GAMMELL,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
HON. AMOS PERRY,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
CHARLES W. PARSONS, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

*Committee on Publications of the Society.*

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, LL. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
REV. EDWIN M. STONE,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

*Committee on Genealogical Researches.*

HENRY E. TURNER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	NEWPORT.
HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
GEORGE T. PAINE, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

*Committee on Care of Grounds and Building.*

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
MR. HENRY J. STEERE,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
MR. ROYAL C. TAFT,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

*Audit Committee.*

MR. HENRY T. BECKWITH,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.
MR. WALTER BLODGET,	-	-	-	-	-	PROVIDENCE.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE JANUARY 1ST, 1873.\*

---

July 1, 1873.	William Cullen Bryant, LL. D.,	New York City.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Hon. John Lothrop Motley, LL. D.,	London, Eng.
Jan. 20, 1874.	James Anthony Froude, F. Ex. Col. Ox.,	“ “
Nov. 10, 1874.	Hon. Brantz Mayer,	Baltimore, Md.

\* For complete list previous to this date, see Proceedings for 1872-73.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE APRIL 1ST, 1873.\*

July 1, 1873.	Rev. Thomas T. Stone,	Bolton, Mass.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Col. Albert H. Hoyt,	Boston, Mass.
“ “	William Chambers, LL. D.,	Edinburgh, Scotland.
“ “	Prof. J. C. Holst,	Christiana, Norway.
“ “	G. J. Bowles, Esq.,	Quebec, Canada.
Jan. 20, 1874.	Frederick Kidder, Esq.,	Boston, Mass.
April 7, 1874.	William J. Hoppin, Esq.,	New York City.
July 7, 1874.	Hon. William Greenough,	Boston, Mass.
“ “	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.,	New York City.
“ “	Col. John Ward,	“ “
“ “	Alexander Duncan, Esq.,	England.
Nov. 10, 1874.	Lyman C. Draper, Esq.,	Madison, Wis.
April 6, 1875.	Col. Percy Daniel,	Worcester, Mass.
“ “	Charles H. Russell, Esq.,	New York City.
“ “	Hon. J. Carson Brevoort,	“ “
July 6, 1875.	Thomas F. Rowland, Esq.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
“ “	C. Mason Kinnie, Esq.,	San Francisco, Cal.
Oct. 5, 1875.	Franklin B. Hough, M. D.,	Lowville, N. Y.
“ “	Edmund B. O'Calligan, LL. D.,	New York City.
“ “	Benjamin Greene Arnold,	“ “
Jan. 18, 1876.	Marcus D. Gilman, Esq., Lib. Vt.	
	Hist. Soc.,	Montpelier, Vt.
“ “	Silas Bonfils, Esq.,	Mentone, France.
“ “	Phineas Bates, Jr., Esq.,	Boston, Mass.
“ “	W. Elliott Woodward, Esq.,	“ “
April 3, 1877.	Hon. Richard A. Wheeler,	Stonington, Conn.

\* For complete list previous to this date, see Proceedings for 1872-73.



## RESIDENT MEMBERS

MAY 7, 1877. REPORTED BY THE TREASURER.

---

### ELECTED.

1822. Allen, Zachariah  
1836. Anthony, Henry B.  
1844. Arnold, Samuel G.  
1874. Arnold, Olney  
1874. Armington, Matthew Watson  
1874. Addeman, Joshua M.  
1874. Aldrich, Nelson W.  
1875. Aplin, Charles  
1875. Ames, William  
1875. Angell, Albert G.  
1876. Arnold, Noah J.  
1876. Angell, Edwin G.  
1876. Allen, Frank G.  
1876. Armstrong, Cyrus C.  
1876. Adams, Charles P.  
1877. Arnold, Stephen H.  
1830. Baker, George  
1831. Bartlett, John R.  
1846. Bradley, Charles S.  
1849. Beckwith, Henry T.  
1857. Brown, Welcome O.  
1858. Binney, William  
1870. Brinley, Francis  
1872. Barrows, Edwin  
1872. Bowen, Holder B.

### ELECTED.

1873. Boone, Charles E.  
1873. Blodget, Walter  
1874. Brownell, Stephen  
1874. Burnside, Ambrose E.  
1875. Brown, John A.  
1876. Barton, Robert  
1876. Bngbee, James H.  
1877. Bedlow, Henry  
1877. Babbitt, Edward S.  
1839. Caswell, Alexis \* 1877.  
1851. Collins, George L.  
1857. Chambers, Robert B.  
1859. Calder, George B.  
1868. Chace, Thomas W.  
1872. Channing, William F.  
1872. Carpenter, Francis W.  
1872. Congdon, Jons H.  
1872. Cooke, Joseph J.  
1873. Carpenter, Charles E.  
1873. Clarke, Sam W.  
1873. Corliss, William  
1873. Clafin, George L.  
1874. Chace, Barnabas J.  
1874. Caswell, Edward T.  
1874. Cranston, Henry C.

## ELECTED.

1876. Clarke, John G.  
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.  
 1876. Campbell, Henry N.  
 1877. Cranston, George K.  
 1836. Dorrance, William T.  
 1838. Dyer, Elisha  
 1849. Durfee, Thomas  
 1851. Doyle, Thomas A.  
 1866. Diman, J. Lewis  
 1871. Dean, Sidney  
 1873. Drowne, George R.  
 1874. Day, Daniel E.  
 1874. Dailey, Albert \* 1877.  
 1874. Dike, Arba B.  
 1875. Dummell, William Wanton  
 1877. Dorrance, Samuel R.  
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.  
 1856. Ely, James W. C.  
 1858. Everett, Richmond P.  
 1859. Earle, William  
 1862. Ely, William D.  
 1872. Eaton, Amasa M.  
 1873. Eames, Benjamin T.  
 1873. Eldridge, James H.  
 1874. Ernst, Carl W.  
 1876. Ely, William  
 1874. Fairbrother, Henry L.  
 1876. Fay, Henry H.  
 1844. Gammell, William  
 1850. Goddard, William  
 1858. Gorham, John  
 1866. Greene, William  
 1869. Gardner, Peleg W.  
 1872. Grosvenor, William  
 1872. Grosvenor, William Jr.  
 1872. Grosvenor, Robert  
 1874. Greene, Simon Henry  
 1875. Gardner, Henry W.

## ELECTED.

1875. Grant, Henry T.  
 1875. Griswold, William E.  
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives  
 1876. Greene, Henry L.  
 1877. Greene, Maswell W.  
 1843. Howland, John A.  
 1859. Hilton, William D.  
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick S.  
 1871. Hazard, Rowland  
 1873. Hidden, Henry A.  
 1873. Hidden, James C.  
 1873. Howard, Henry  
 1874. Harrington, Henry A.  
 1874. Hopkins, William H.  
 1874. Holbrook, Albert  
 1874. Hill, Thomas J.  
 1876. Higginson, Thomas W.  
 1877. Hartshorn, Joseph C.  
 1867. Jenks, Albert V.  
 1874. Johnson, William S.  
 1867. Keene, Stephen S.  
 1873. Kendall, Henry L.  
 1876. Knowles, Edward P.  
 1876. Kimball, James M.  
 1869. Lester, John Erastus  
 1872. Lippitt, Henry  
 1873. Lyman, Daniel W.  
 1877. Larned, Russell M.  
 1867. Meader, John J.  
 1873. Miller, William J.  
 1873. Mowry, William A.  
 1873. Mason, Earl P. \* 1876.  
 1874. Mowry, William G. R.  
 1874. McKnight, Charles G.  
 1875. Mowry, Scott W.  
 1876. Moulton, Sullivan  
 1876. Manchester, Henry N.  
 1876. Miller, Frederick

## ELECTED.

1876. Matteson, Charles  
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B., Pawtucket.  
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.  
 1877. Mason, George C.  
 1877. Mason, Charles F.  
 1877. Mason, Earl Phillip  
 1877. Mumford, John P.  
 1867. Nichols, Charles A.  
 1874. Nightingale, Geo. C. Jr.  
 1876. Nickerson, Edward I.  
 1862. Ormsbee, John S.  
 1865. Oldfield, John  
 1847. Parsons, Charles W.  
 1857. Padelford, Seth  
 1858. Perry, Amos  
 1867. Paine, George T.  
 1870. Pabodie, Benjamin F.  
 1873. Pearce, Edward  
 1873. Phillips, Theodore W.  
 1874. Persons, Benjamin W.  
 1874. Pabodie, Benjamin G.  
 1874. Paige, Charles F.  
 1875. Paine, Walter  
 1875. Parsons, Henry L.  
 1875. Pegram, John C.  
 1877. Parkhurst, Jonathan G.  
 1877. Phillips, Gilbert A.  
 1877. Pearce, Edward D. Jr.  
 1846. Rathbone, William P.  
 1866. Rogers, Horatio  
 1874. Richmond, Erastus  
 1876. Read, James H.  
 1876. Rawson, Henry M.  
 1877. Richmond, Walter  
 1848. Stone, Edwin M.  
 1856. Sabin, Charles  
 1857. Smith, Amos D. \* 1877.  
 1868. Steere, Henry J.

## ELECTED.

1869. Staples, William  
 1869. Southwick, Isaac H.  
 1871. Snow, Amos W. \* 1877.  
 1873. Smith, Henry F.  
 1873. Swan, Jarvis J.  
 1873. Sellow, Clinton D.  
 1873. Staples, Carlton A.  
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert  
 1874. Shaw, James Jr.  
 1874. Spencer, Gideon L.  
 1875. Smith, Edwin A.  
 1875. Shearman, William O.  
 1875. Sampson, Charles F.  
 1876. Spencer, Joel M.  
 1876. Snow, J. Lippitt  
 1876. Slater, William S.  
 1876. Sherman, Robert  
 1877. Slater, Horatio N. Jr.  
 1877. Seagraves, Caleb  
 1877. Seabury, Frederick N.  
 1856. Taft, Royal C.  
 1859. Taylor, Daniel A.  
 1873. Thurston, Benjamin F.  
 1874. Traver, William H.  
 1874. Turner, Henry E.  
 1874. Taylor, Charles F.  
 1875. Trippe, Samuel G.  
 1877. Thayer, Thatcher  
 1858. Williams, William G.  
 1861. Waterman, Rufus  
 1868. Westcott, Amasa S.  
 1868. Weeden, William B.  
 1874. Wales, Samuel H.  
 1871. Walker, John P.  
 1874. Whitford, George W.  
 1876. Woods, Marshall  
 1876. Woods, John Carter Brown  
 1877. Wilson, George F.

(2)

\* Deceased.

## L I F E M E M B E R S .

---

Jan. 16, 1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
Jan. 17, 1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	“
Feb. 21, 1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
April 25, 1872.	Holder Borden Bowen.	Providence.
July 11, 1872.	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
Jan. 29, 1873.	James Y. Smith,*	Providence.
July 11, 1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	“
Jan. 26, 1874.	Benjamin G. Pabodie.	“
April 12, 1875.	Albert G. Angell,	“
Jan. 29, 1876.	William Ely,	“
April 11, 1877.	Hezekiah Conant.	Pawtucket.

\* Deceased, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.  
-----  
SPECIAL MEETING.  
-----

PROVIDENCE, February 1, 1876.

The meeting held this evening was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by the President.

The Cabinet Keeper announced donations made to the Society since the last meeting.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, the following resolution was unanimously passed :

*Resolved*, That the offer made by a member of this Society and accepted at our last meeting, to defray the expense of printing Mr. Dorr's papers on the early history of Providence, be referred to the Committee on Publications, with power to act therein.

The Secretary read one letter from Mr. Phineas Bates, Jr., of Boston, and another from Mr. M. D. Gilman, of Montpelier, Vt., accepting Corresponding Memberships, and thanking the Society for this expression of appreciation. Mr. Gilman concluded his letter as follows :

"I cannot let the opportunity pass without an allusion to the similarity of circumstances surrounding the early history of the States of Rhode Island and Vermont. The former in its early struggle for existence was encompassed on all sides by colonies who were ready to carve it up for division among themselves. Again, both States were admitted into the Union the same year.

"Vermont never was a Colony in the sense in which the word is commonly used. The settlers upon our lands early founded an organization for independent self-government, and continued a free and independent State, though beset on all sides by colonies who were ready to divide our territory and annex it to their own. But after a valiant struggle of nearly thirty years our State was admitted into the Union. An allusion to these reminiscences seems appropriate to this centennial year.

Very respectfully,

M. D. GILMAN."

Rev. Carlton A. Staples read an interesting paper on the late Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D. D., who was a chaplain in the revolutionary army, and for about twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Providence.

Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, in August, 1776, when a young man of thirty-one years, colleague pastor with Rev. Mr. Chipman, of the Second Congregational Church in Beverly, Mass., a native of Springfield, and a graduate of Harvard University, in the class of 1767, like most young men of that time, was an ardent patriot, and threw himself into the struggle with Great Britain, with all the enthusiasm of his nature, and was appointed a chaplain in the American army under General Gates. From Chaplain Hitchcock's diary, which he kept from the time he entered the army in the Fall of '76, until nearly the close of the war, Mr. Staples read copious extracts, which gave a graphic history of the daily incidents of the war as they transpired around him, which were exceedingly interesting, but to which only this brief reference can be made in this report: except this very interesting account from the Chaplain's diary of one of the most important events in the war, the capture and execution (which he saw) of Major André. After giving an account of the capture of André, the Chaplain writes:

"September 28th, 1780: Mr. André, the British Adjutant General, and Mr. Smith, brought down under a proper guard. 29th: A band of General officers set on the trial of André—Smith's case, (who took Benedict Arnold to the Vulture on his boat.) referred to a Court Martial. 30th: André found guilty.

"October 1st, Sunday: Divine service at 10 o'clock; the execution of Major André appointed at 5 o'clock, but a little before the time a flag

arrived from Gen Clinton, desiring to have the execution postponed till he could send another with some proposal for saving him. The execution deferred for the present. October 2nd, 1780: At 12 o'clock this day was executed Major André. He received his fate with greater apparent fortitude than others saw it. He appeared a most genteel young fellow, handsomely dressed in his regimentals. When he came to the gallows he said he well knew his fate, but was disappointed in the mode. He ascended the wagon cheerfully, fixed the halter around his own neck, and bound his eyes with his handkerchief, and said, smiling, 'a few moments will settle the whole.' Was asked if he had anything to say; lifting up the handkerchief that covered his eyes, he said: 'Gentlemen, you will bear witness that I meet my fate like a brave man.' To which the Chaplain adds: 'Behold the end of human greatness; a young fellow cut off in the midst of the brightest prospects by the hand of the common hangman!'

During a furlough from the army in 1780, Chaplain Hitchcock visited his brother, David Hitchcock, then living in this city, and preached a few Sabbaths for the First Congregational Church here, which resulted in his receiving a call from the Society to become their pastor, which, after procuring a substitute for himself as Chaplain in the army, he accepted, and was installed as pastor here, October 1st, 1783, Dr. Cooper, of Brattle Street Church, Boston, preaching the sermon, and Deacon Samuel Nightingale, Dr. James Greene, and Mr. Grindal Reynolds, being the Committee of Arrangements in behalf of the church and society.

Mr. Staples gave quite a full history of the long pastorate of Dr. Hitchcock in this city, illustrated with numerous further extracts from the diary he kept during that period, with descriptions of the peculiar manners and customs of those days of both pastors and people, which were exceedingly interesting and instructive. He was pastor of the First Church until his death, which occurred February 27, 1803: a period of more than twenty years. The paper closes with an account of the works he published, and a eulogium of his many public and private labors for the good of all, and especially his influence in fostering and establishing our public schools, and his high character as a Christian minister and philanthropist, patriotic citizen and noble man.

At the conclusion of the address a motion was made by Mr. Allen, and seconded by Mr. Stone, that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Staples for his highly interesting discourse, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society. After critical and complimentary remarks by Messrs. Allen and Stone, the resolution was unanimously passed.

Notice was given that Mr. George C. Mason, of Newport,

would read the next paper on the 15th instant, when the meeting was adjourned to the call of the Secretary.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, February 15, 1876.

A special meeting, held this evening, was called to order at 7½ o'clock by Vice President Allen.

After reading the record of the last meeting by the Secretary, the Librarian announced donations, calling special attention to an admirable likeness of the distinguished divine and philanthropist, William Ellery Channing, D. D.

On motion of Mr. Stone, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Dr. William F. Channing, the donor of the portrait.

Hon. John R. Bartlett reported in behalf of the Committee on Binding and Cataloguing the Works of the Society, showing that the appropriation made by the State has been judiciously and profitably expended in accordance with the requirements of the General Assembly.

The report was received, and the same Committee, with Vice President Allen added, was continued with instructions to report to the General Assembly and make application for another grant, to continue the work so well begun.

Mr. Perry declining to accept the appointment on the



Committee on Genealogical Researches, Mr. George T. Paine was elected to that place.

George C. Mason, Esq., of Newport, was then introduced by the Chairman, and read a highly interesting and instructive paper, containing an account of a remarkable trial that took place in Providence in 1786, entitled "Nicholas Easton vs. the City of Newport."

A year or two prior to the aforesaid date, Nicholas Easton, who had inherited the Easton farm in a direct line, laid claim to the pond, marsh, and beach, as part and parcel of the land conveyed to the original Nicholas by the Freemen of Newport, at a meeting held February 5, 1644, for the distribution of the town lands undisposed of, and subsequently he forbade the taking away of sand, gravel and seaweed from the beach without his knowledge and consent. But little attention was paid to the claim till suit was brought by Easton against Gyles Sanford, for trespass. As this was to be a test case, the city of Newport agreed to defend it.

The city of Newport was represented by Messrs. Marchant & Channing, Messrs. Helme & Goodwin appearing for the plaintiff. The question was argued on the third Monday in December, 1785, in the Court of Common Pleas, and by rule of the Court was submitted for judgment to Samuel Huntington, Governor of Connecticut; Richard Law, of New London, and Oliver Ellsworth, all of Connecticut, who, during the month of April of the same year, met, by appointment, the interested parties in Providence, and for four days heard the testimony in the case. The result was an order of the court, which is described as follows: "By order of the court plat of the beach was made, April 14th, 1786, by Caleb Harris, and together, at the root of the whole matter, it was thought necessary to go back to the early distribution of land at the time that the Island was first settled. The spot where the settlement was made was at the east and north end of the Island. The following spring, their numbers having increased materially, some of the members removed to the southern and western side of the Island, and formed a new settlement. Counsel stated that Nicholas Easton planned the movement to the southern end of the Island. Some circumstances led the people of Rhode Island to elect, during the year 1637-8," Mr. Coddington as Governor. In 1640 the voters decided that their chief magistrate should henceforth be styled Governor. The resolution providing that the towns of Newport and Portsmouth shall be represented by a Governor, a Deputy Governor and four assistants. The land within the township was divided into plats, a plat to each proprietor. Nicholas Easton's portion is described as follows, in a paper signed by Joseph Perry, Town Clerk, December 5, 1662: "Upon the 5th day of February, 1644, the old Freemen of the town of Newport were

called together for the disposition and ordering of the town lands undisposed of, and by computation, finding not above sixty acres, they jointly did agree that in regard the town was indebted to Nicholas Easton, that he should have that parcel unto him and his heirs, in part of satisfaction of the debt, at two shillings per acre, according to custom. To Mr. Nicholas Easton we appoint his farm to begin on the east side of the Mill Pond, in the middle of the valley, and so, in a straight line to extend eastward to the marked Tree at Stony River, and by that river side to the falls, and from thence by the verge of the hill to the sea, to the edge of the rocks, and so bounded by the sea south and west to the middle of the hill, between the issuing out of the pond and the cart way, and from thence about by the pond side to the aforesaid valley.

“These parcels of land were laid from Mr. Easton’s proposition, and contain 369 acres, and were so regulated until recently that Mr. Nicholas Easton was given a farm beginning at the east side of the Mill Pond, in the middle of the valley, and so, in a straight line to extend eastward to the marked tree at Stony River, and by that river side to the falls, and from thence by the verge of the hill to the sea, to the edge of the rocks, and so bounded by the sea south and west to the middle of the hill, between the issuing out of the pond and the cart way, and from thence about by the pond side to the aforesaid valley; likewise on the southwest side of the pond, bounded by the highway on the back side, to over against the house, and so by marked trees unto a small tree over against Mr. Brenton’s line, and by that line through the swamp unto the verge of the pond, a part of Mr. Brenton’s marsh intervening; as also two acres of pasture and one cow-shay near Aquidneck Point, with his house, etc., and six acres of upland and six acres of fencing copse, lying between Mr. Bracey’s farm and Henry Bull’s meadows; all which parcels is laid forth for his proportion, 369 acres allowed by order, with twenty also by order, allowed for the mill, in proportion of — acres, more or less, to him appointed.”

Mr. Mason made a further and very accurate description of the boundary line which was claimed by Mr. Nicholas Easton, the latter gentleman endeavoring to prove by records that he was entitled to the right of way to what is now known as Easton’s Beach, producing a document in the form of a will, dated December 5, 1662, which assumed to give to Mr. Nicholas Easton, and his heirs forever, the right of way of the property in question. It was almost impossible to define the strict intentions of the Eastons in making wills between the dates of 1639 and 1768, which, Mr. Mason, however, convinces his hearers, could be construed into the idea of the town being justified in opposing a claim of an individual of a specific right of way. It cannot be said that the whole argument for the city of Newport was favorable to itself, as the following affidavit will prove:

“Samuel Dyre, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Esq., aged 56 years, being duly sworn, on his oath said, that in the lifetime of his late uncle, Samuel Dyre, deceased, he was oftentimes sent by his said uncle, with whom he lived, for sand, but was always ordered by him to ask lib-

erty of Nicholas Easton, Esq., uncle to the present Nicholas Easton, who gave it upon request. The deponent also saith that since the decease of his said uncle, Samuel Dyre, he hath oftentimes carted sand from the beach called Easton's beach to his own farm, but ever asked liberty. That for about thirty-five years past he hath known and been familiarly acquainted with the farm called Easton's farm in Newport, now in the tenure and occupation of the present Nicholas Easton, of Newport, together with the pond, beach and marsh thereto adjoining, while the same were severally in the tenure, occupation and improvement of Nicholas Easton, the uncle of the present Nicholas Easton, and the now Nicholas, and that, as well as the beach, marsh and the upland, were included within the same enclosure and under the immediate improvement as well of the said Nicholas, the uncle, as the present Nicholas, and that the deponent's uncle, Samuel Dyre, deceased, was born in the year 1688, as this deponent hath seen registered in a family Bible, and now stands engraved on his tombstone.

(Signed)                         SAMUEL DYRE."

Mr. Mason also introduced the name of Mr. James Coggeshall, who is designated as "one of the people called Quakers," who testified that a gate was placed for travelers at each end of the beach, and that afterwards and during the life of Nicholas Easton it was kept there and intended to be a private mark of right of way.

The case was finally left to three referees, viz.: Samuel Huntington, Richard Law, and Oliver Ellsworth; that although "the said Nicholas Easton and those whose right hath," have from time to time claimed an exclusive right in fee to the said premises, they "have not had such exclusive and adverse possession as to disseize said town or city, or gain a title; therefore they decide that the said disputed premises with all the privileges thereof, ought to be and shall be and remain to the said city of Newport, for their common use forever. And we further award that the taxable costs be paid equally by the parties." As the city had gained its point, it then conceded to the plaintiff that all their claims should be limited to the beach, thus giving him the pond, marsh, etc. He did not quietly abide by this, but called the decision of the referees in question, because of an error in placing of one word, so the decision was given again, this time clearly debarring him from beach, marsh, and pond, and at a meeting of the free-men holden October 8, 1787, the town appointed a committee to support this right in any way they should judge fit. This committee finally arranged a compromise, viz.: the city of Newport relinquished to said Easton and his heirs forever, all the right to the "kelp, coral, rockweed," and all of everything of this kind, east on the beach, and to give up all right and title to the "beach and marsh land, together with the pond adjacent, to the said town of Newport forever."

At the conclusion of the address, pertinent and interesting remarks were made by the Chairman, who elicited from Hon.

William P. Sheffield and Dr. William F. Channing, some highly appreciated explanations of the principles involved in the case set forth by Mr. Mason.

On motion of Ex-Governor Padelford, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Mason for his valuable and instructive paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

The Committee on Genealogical Researches reported, through Mr. Allen, explaining the object in view, and recommending a definite plan of action.

On motion of Mr. Stone, the report was accepted, and the Committee was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly, asking for such coöperative action as shall effect the desired object.

Hon. William P. Sheffield was announced to read the next paper on the 29th instant.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, February 29th, 1876.

In the absence of the President and both Vice Presidents, Hon. Seth Padelford was chosen Chairman of the meeting.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting, the Librarian announced donations made to the Society.

Hon. William P. Sheffield, of Newport, then read a carefully prepared paper, which was listened to with lively interest, on the history of Block Island.

After alluding briefly to the earlier accounts and traditions of this island, from the first known visit of the white man to its shores, and to its taking its name from the early navigator, Captain Adrian Block, he gave an account of the meeting of nine persons in Roxbury in 1660, to confer about the purchase of the island, the subsequent building of a bark to transport cattle, etc., to the island, and a shallop to convey the passengers, of the visit of a portion of the purchasers in 1661, saying that of the persons engaged in that transaction, the name of Rose, the master of this bark, is the only one now extant on the island. In 1665, the people who liked the idea of belonging to Rhode Island, elected Thomas Terry and James Sands to represent them in the General Assembly, and the Assembly decided to admit them. Soon after that a commission was appointed to visit the island and see if there were any facilities for a harbor, a matter which has been used for electioneering purposes from that time until nearly to the present. The General Assembly, in October, 1672, granted the town a charter under the name of New Shoreham, probably from Shoreham in the county of Sussex, England. In speaking of the difficulties of the early settlers, he read extracts to show that it was not at first the intention of the Narragansetts to join in King Philip's war. In 1689, the French, who were at that time in a *quasi* war with England, visited the island and committed some depredations, taking away one of the inhabitants. Three times the French visited the island, and committed great cruelties to the people. In 1690 the General Assembly voted to pay the expenses of Captains Paine and Godfrey, in their expedition against the enemy at Block Island. In 1708, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants of the island, the General Assembly sent fifteen men, English and Indians, as a garrison for the island, together with ammunition, and preparations were made for defence, the garrison to remain there as long as the authorities of the island deemed necessary.

Mr. Sheffield then gave an account of the early settlers, their modes of life, their peculiarities, their manners and customs. For years much time was taken up in preparations for defence, procuring arms and ammunition, arranging modes of alarm and modes of action when an alarm was given. During the eight years of the Revolution the inhabitants of this island suffered many privations and hardships.

Mr. Sheffield also gave an account of the "Palatine or Phantom Ship," without which, he said, no history of Block Island would be complete. There seems to be no doubt that this ship sailed from Holland in 1720, laden with emigrants, who were fleeing from persecutions in the Lower Palatinate, in Germany, bound for Philadelphia; that while most of them were poor, they were not all so; that during the passage the passengers

were nearly starved; that the ship lingered about Block Island for some time, and that finally all the passengers with the exception of one lady of great wealth who refused to leave the ship, landed on the shore, and were taken care of at the house of Mr. Ray, a descendant of one of the original settlers, but so emaciated and exhausted were they that they over-ate, and all died but three women, who settled on the island, and had descendants; and that the officers abandoned the ship for the purpose of getting their effects. There were until very recently on the island clusters of graves which were known as the "Palatine graves." These facts have been woven into fiction, and the story is told by various authors. Mr. Sheffield read vivid descriptions of the "phantom or fire ship," which was visible near where the ship landed, at times from that date until 1832, written by those who had seen it more than once.

Mr. Sheffield closed with an eloquent description of the topography of Block Island and its natural scenery.

At the conclusion of the reading, Rev. E. M. Stone, after some critical remarks, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to the Hon. William P. Sheffield, for his very interesting and valuable paper on Block Island, read this evening, and that he be requested to deposit a copy in our archives.

The meeting was numerously attended and its interest was sustained to the close.

William J. Hoppin, Esq., of New York, was announced to read a paper on the evening of the 14th of March.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, March 14, 1876.

A numerously attended meeting was held this evening, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The Cabinet Keeper announced the donations received since the last meeting, notably among which was a block of Slate Rock, presented by the Messrs. Tingley Brothers. Upon this is tastefully carved an explanation of its origin and its associations with the founder of this colony.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Stone explained the way in which the money appropriated by the State has been expended, pointing to the full shelves of the Rhode Island alcove as an illustration of all he would say.

William Jones Hoppin, Esq., of New York, was then introduced and read an interesting and valuable paper, giving a very full account of "the Continental Frigate Providence, with extracts from the journal of one of her officers."

The "Frigate Providence" was the first Continental naval vessel built here and launched in Rhode Island waters, and commanded by a native of this State. She was built at or near Fox Point and launched May 24th, 1776, and was one of thirteen war ships ordered by an act of the Continental Congress the preceding winter, two of which were ordered constructed in Rhode Island, the other being the "Warren," built at Warren, and launched a few days after the Providence, which was a 28-gun ship, her first captain being Samuel Tompkins; but before her trial trip in the following October, Captain Abraham Whipple (afterwards Commodore) was placed in command. John Pitcher was First Lieutenant; Daniel Daboll, Second Lieutenant. Sylvester Bowers was Master Builder of the Providence.

William Jones, grandfather of Mr. Hoppin, was Captain of Marines in the Providence, and after giving a brief biographical sketch of him he read

extracts from the diary kept by Captain Jones, commencing with an account of her escape from Providence river by running the gauntlet of the British fleet stationed off Pawtuxet, Warwick Neck and Point Judith, to intercept her, on the night of April 30th, 1778; and continued with an account of her voyage to Nantes, France, as bearer of important dispatches in relation to the recently formed treaty of alliance with France, to John Adams and Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, the American Commissioners at Paris at that time. Extracts giving the very interesting experiences of Captain Jones at Paris and other French cities, were also read from the diary.

These extracts, with the connecting links written by Mr. Hoppin, gave a full history of the Rhode-Island-man-of-war "Providence" during her short but eventful career of four years,—from the time she was launched, the actions in which she was engaged, the number of prizes she captured, of her commander, Commodore Whipple, Admiral Esek Hopkins, and others of the early naval heroes of our State, who gave our little navy its world wide fame,—until she was surrendered, with several other government vessels, to the British fleet that captured Charleston in the spring of 1780. The paper, of which we give only this briefest of abstracts, was exceedingly well-written and read, very interesting and instructive, and at its close Mr. Hoppin was warmly applauded by his audience, which nearly filled the Cabinet, and was one of the largest companies of hearers ever present at these meetings of the Society.

On motion of Rev. E. M. Stone, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to William J. Hoppin, Esq., for the very interesting and instructive paper to which we have this evening listened;—a paper setting forth in their true light the services rendered by the Continental ship Providence, and by the patriotic citizens of Rhode Island,—and that a copy of this paper be solicited for the archives of the Society.

The paper was listened to with marked interest from beginning to end, and was followed with critical and complimentary remarks by Messrs. Stone, Allen and Perry.

Mr. Hoppin, who has in his possession all the original papers of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Cincinnati, was invited to produce, in the course of this centennial year, a memorial of this extinct veteran band.

The Society adjourned to the 28th instant, to listen to the



third and concluding paper of William J. Miller, Esq., on the Wampanoag Indians.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, March 28, 1876.

The meeting was called to order at a quarter before eight o'clock, by Vice President Allen, when the Cabinet Keeper announced donations received since the last meeting, from Captain A. M. Harrison, of U. S. Coast Survey, Henry T. Drowne, of New York, John C. Thompson, John A. Howland, and Edwin M. Stone, of Providence.

William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, then read his third paper on the Wampanoag Indians.

It continued the history of the Indian war in this State, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and particularly the part taken in it by the Wampanoags and their great chief, "King Philip," from June, 1675, at which point the narrative closed in his second paper, until the death of Philip at Mount Hope, August 12th, 1676, old style.

Mr. Miller's paper, after describing some of the most important events that preceded it, gave a very graphic and interesting account of the "Great Swamp Fight," in Kingston, at which some historians claim that Philip was present but escaped with other Indians when their stronghold was carried by the English and friendly Indians, traced his subsequent career, with his warriors, through their massacres and devastations in the towns of western Massachusetts, and in Rehoboth and the town of Providence, during the spring and summer months of 1676, until he was driven back to his home at Mount Hope, in Bristol, by Captain Church and his soldiers, where they attacked and killed him, August 12th, 1676, cutting off his head and sending it to Plymouth as a great trophy, cutting his body into four quarters and gibbeting his remains upon the trees of Mount

Hope, where traces of them were to be seen years afterward. The paper closed with a pathetic allusion to the wife and son of Phillip, who were sold into slavery after his death.

At the conclusion of the reading, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, after offering a few critical and complimentary remarks, proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously passed :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to William J. Miller, Esq., for his valuable and interesting paper read to us this evening, and that a copy of the same be requested for the archives of the Society.

The meeting was fully attended, and after the announcement that the quarterly meeting would take place Tuesday evening, April 4th, was adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, April 4, 1876.

In the absence of the President and Vice President, the Secretary called the meeting to order at a quarter before eight o'clock, when Isaac H. Southwick, Esq., was elected Chairman.

After the records of the last meeting had been read, Mr. Jencks reported, in behalf of the Committee on new members, recommending the following named gentleman as resident members, and they were accordingly elected, viz. :

Messrs. J. Lippitt Snow, William Barton, James M. Kimball, William H. Pope, and Henry H. Burrington, all of Providence.

The Committee on Grounds and Building made a report, recommending that the order made at the annual meeting to remove the double inside doors be reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Howland, seconded by Mr. Jenks, the resolution referred to was reconsidered, and then laid upon the table.

In the absence of Dr. Channing, who gave formal notice at the annual meeting of a proposed change of the constitution, requiring the appointment of a standing committee on genealogical researches, action on this subject was deferred to the adjourned meeting.

The Secretary, Mr. Perry, read a brief paper upon the History of the Providence Marine Society, consisting of some of the prominent events in its history, and statistics compiled from its records, of which the following is an abstract :

The Providence Marine Society, one of the oldest and most estimable charitable institutions of our city, was established more than three quarters of a century ago, when commerce was a leading branch of business here, its act of incorporation declaring it to be "for the purpose of promoting maritime knowledge, and alleviating the necessities of marine captains and their families."

The preliminary meeting for organizing the Society was held at the "Coffee House," on Market Square, May 2d, 1798, when the following named persons were appointed a committee to draft a charter and by-laws : John Updike, Moses Lippitt, Jonathan Treadwell, Samuel Godfrey, Thomas Dring, William F. McGee, Samuel Allen, and Seth Wheaton. This committee reported a charter and by-laws at a general meeting held at the Coffee House, May 22d, which were adopted, and officers chosen to serve until the annual meeting in the following July. At the June session of the General Assembly, 1798, the Society was duly incorporated, and officers were elected, under the act, on the 4th of July following.

The following named original corporators have long since passed away, some leaving representatives who worthily represent them, while of others all trace is lost, and even their names have a foreign sound :

John Updike,	Samuel Soule,	Benjamin Page,
Seth Wheaton,	Moses Lippitt,	James Aborn,
Jonathan Treadwell,	James Munro,	Robert Davis,
Zachariah Allen,	William S. Brown,	Isaac Manchester,
Thomas Jackson,	Lemmel Bishop,	John Smith,

Daniel Bucklin,	Zebediah Farnum,	Solomon Thornton,
Benjamin G. Dexter,	Christopher Godfrey,	Lowry Aborn,
Samuel Godfrey,	John Burrough,	Lewis Bosworth,
Cornelius G. Bowler,	Christopher Butler,	Burrows Aborn,
Joseph B. Cooke,	Thomas Dring,	Samuel Packard,
Samuel Young,	Charles Spooner,	Jonathan Davison,
Samuel Wheaton,	Nicholas Cooke,	Nathaniel Bailey,
Nathaniel Pearce,	Joseph Hoyle,	Richmond Bullock,
Stephen Jackson,	Joseph Peck,	Benjamin E. Gorton,
Henry Olney,	Samuel Allen,	Stephen A. Aplin,
John Warner,	Turpin Smith,	William Greene,
Thomas Laing,	Bernon Dunn,	Benjamin Greene,
Samuel Dow,	Major F. Bowles,	Benjamin Wheaton,
Thomas Turner,	Lewis Thomas,	Pearce Coggeshall,
Ebenezer H. Cory,	John Martin,	James Petty,
James Snellage,	Holden Danford,	Loring R. Brownell.
John Pettes,		

The Society was authorized to use a seal, which it early secured, and to hold property to the amount of \$40,000, and adopted a rule that any person serving as Secretary for one year should be entitled to all privileges and benefits, although he had not been a shipmaster.

The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery originated with the Marine Society, as shown by its records. At a special meeting, held at Rea's, October 20th, 1801, it was voted to present a petition to the General Assembly for a charter for the "Independent Company of Marine Artillery;" also voted that the President and Secretary draft the petition, and that the following officers be chosen for the company: 1st officer, Captain Seth Wheaton; 2d, Amos M. Atwell; 3d, Charles Sheldon; 4th, Benjamin E. Gorton; 5th, Samuel Allen.

The committee reported, October 26th; the form of petition was approved and ordered to be presented to the General Assembly by James Burrill, Jr., Esq.

After briefly reviewing the laudable work of charity in which the Society had extended its usefulness and benefits through so many years, Mr. Perry closed his paper with the following list of its officers from the beginning, with the term of service of each, in the order of their election, as follows:

## PRESIDENTS.

John Updike,	Gustavus Taylor,	John H. Ormsbee,
Seth Wheaton,	Moses Lippitt, (second	Suchet Mauran,
Moses Lippitt,	term.)	Cyrus B. Manchester.
	Richmond Bullock,	

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

Seth Wheaton,	Richard Bullock,	William Rea,
Moses Lippitt,	Samuel Godfrey,	Cyrus B. Manchester,
Samuel Soule,	William Richmond,	William Earle.
	Samuel Jackson,	

## TREASURERS.

Jonathan Treadwell,	Stephen Jackson,	Suchet Mauran,
John Smith,	Carlo Mauran,	Cyrus B. Manchester,
Thomas Jackson,	John H. Ormsbee,	John H. Purkis.

## SECRETARIES.

Edward Carrington,	Samuel Jackson, 2d.	William H. Aborn,
Amos M. Atwell,	John Gladding,	Christopher B. Peirce,
Charles W. Tillinghast,	Samuel B. Mumford,	George W. Brown.
R. M. Field,	John Gladding, (second term,)	

He also read, in addition, a list of over one hundred names of those who had been elected honorary members of the Society from 1800 to 1875.

On motion of Mr. John A. Howland, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Perry for his interesting historical paper, with a request for a copy of the same for the archives.

It was expected that some of the honored and venerable members of the Marine Society would be present to address the meeting, after the reading of the paper, but the severity of the storm prevented their attendance.

The Secretary gave notice that a meeting of the Society would be held at the Cabinet on Monday evening next, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in commemoration of the burning of the town of Providence by the Indians, the two hundredth anniversary of which event occurs on that day; that Vice President Allen would read a paper on the subject, and that a large and valuable collection of the warlike and peaceful implements of the Indian tribes that formerly possessed these plantations, would also be exhibited.

The meeting was adjourned to the 10th inst, at quarter before eight o'clock.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, April 10, 1876.

It being the two hundredth anniversary of the burning of Providence by the Indians in 1676, a meeting was held this evening, with exercises having special reference to the occasion.

At a quarter before eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Vice President Allen.

Rev. Mr. Stone, Librarian announced the following contributions to the Society :

From F. B. Hayden, geologist, second volume of the Report of the United States Geological Survey of the United States Territories; from Miss Elizabeth Andrews, of Providence, portrait of Commodore Whipple, one of the first Commodores of the United States Navy from this State, a cabinet photograph, colored, full length; from Phebe and Mary S. Mason, by Albert Holbrook, of Providence, some burned Indian corn taken from ruins of Deerfield, burned by the Indians in 1675, and handed down in the Mason family; from E. W. Clarke, Thanksgiving anniversary sermon, preached in November, 1798, by Rev. Jonas French, pastor of South Church, Andover, Mass.

Mr. Charles Gorton, of Providence, a lineal descendant of Samuel Gorton, one of the first settlers of this State and friend of the Indians, exhibited a very large collection of Indian relics, comprising spear and arrow heads, axes, pestles, scrapers, pipes, wampum, etc., including one stone mask, representing a human face, which was found near Field's Point a few years since, and in connection with the collection read a very interesting paper on the habits and customs of the Indians, and described their mode of making and using these stone implements. Mr. Gorton is an enthusiast on the subject of Indian history and relics, and his collection, of which he has four or five hundred specimens, which were exhibited at this meeting, is undoubtedly one of the largest and most perfect private collections in the country.

Vice President Allen then read a paper on Indian history, in which he made a review of the treatment of the Indians by the first settlers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, from the time of the landing of the pilgrims until the burning of the town of Providence by the Indians, April 10th, 1676, and subsequently claiming that Indian war of extermination grew out of the flagrant wrongs and injustice inflicted upon them by the Plymouth Colonists, who would not tolerate either red or white men who differed from them in belief, and therefore drove Roger Williams into exile among these savages in the wilderness here, where he founded the city and State. Mr. Allen said the object of his paper was to contrast the Jewish ecclesiastical policy with which the colonists attempted to subdue and govern the Indians they found here in possession of the lands they took from them, with the policy of "peace on earth and good will to all men," and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, which was the Christian principle on which Roger Williams founded a State here—the first ever founded on absolute civil and religious freedom, and which has been maintained and spread through all our land.

On motion of Hon. John R. Bartlett, seconded by Rev. E. M. Stone, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Gorton for the exhibition and explanation of his choice collection of Indian relics; and to Vice President Allen for his eloquent and appropriate address in defence of Roger Williams' doctrine of civil and religious liberty, and of his humane and Christian treatment of the aboriginal proprietors of this land.

At this stage in the meeting, all present were invited by the chairman to take part in discussing any points suggested by the papers that had been read. In response to calls, Messrs. William J. Miller, Samuel H. Wales, John R. Bartlett, Rev. C. A. Staples, Dr. C. W. Parsons, and Mr. William P. Upham, of Salem, Mass., made brief and spirited addresses.

The meeting was numerously attended and the interest was sustained till the close, when many remained examining the Indian relics and discussing the topics of the evening till a late hour.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, July 4, 1876.

The quarterly meeting which should have been held to-day was omitted, a quorum failing to be present on account of pre-occupation in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of our National Independence.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

## QUARTERLY MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, October 3, 1876.

The quarterly meeting was held this evening, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The Secretary read the record of the last meeting.

The Librarian announced numerous donations received since the last meeting.

Dr. Collins, in behalf of the Committee on Membership, made the following nominations :

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolf Howe, of Reading, Pa. ; Hon. John S. Brayton, Fall River, Mass.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Henry H. Fay, Thomas W. Higginson, Newport ; Samuel W. Church, Bristol ; John C. Pegram, Jesse Metcalf, Marshall Woods, J. C. B. Woods, Arthur D. Payne, George A. Holbrook, Providence.



A vote was taken and the gentlemen were elected as recommended by the committee.

On motion of Mr. Southwick, Henry J. Steere was elected a member of the Committee on Grounds and Building to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. Joseph R. Browne.

Mr. Southwick reported in behalf of the Committee on Grounds and Building, a communication received from the committee of the new college library in relation to a suitable fence on Waterman street. The communication was referred to the same committee with instructions to report at a future meeting plans and cost of a suitable fence, with such recommendations as the committee deemed advisable.

The Secretary called the attention of the Society to a proposition to erect a monument at Mount Hope, in honor of Wampanoag Sachems. The matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Caswell, Dr. George L. Collins, and Hon. Samuel W. Church, to report such recommendations as they deemed best.

Rev. E. M. Stone then read extracts from General Sullivan's Brigade Orderly Book, at Cambridge in 1775.

The Secretary announced that Mr. William A. Mowry would read a paper before the Society on the 24th inst.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, October 24, 1876.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by Vice President Allen.

In the absence of the Secretary, Rev. E. M. Stone read the records of the last meeting, and letters from Rev. Dr. Howe, and Hon. John S. Brayton, thanking the Society for the honor of their election as corresponding members; he also read a letter from Thomas W. Higginson, Esq., expressing interest in the objects of the Society.

Mr. B. F. Pabodie was elected Secretary, *pro tempore*.

The Librarian announced the donations received since the last meeting.

Mr. William A. Mowry read a very interesting paper upon the History of the Cherokee Nation, dwelling particularly upon the evidences of great mental ability which is sometimes found among the Indians, and the unchristian treatment which this tribe has received, and the humiliation of the United States government in this connection. He commenced with the condition of the tribe, then located in Georgia, at the time of the first efforts of the missionaries with them. When the missionaries were endeavoring to invent an alphabet for their language, an untutored savage in the interior of Georgia, named Sequoyah, or George Guess, who could not speak English, and who had no connection with the missionaries, but who had seen an English spelling book and had been told that it was the "talking leaf of the white man," after thinking the matter over, concluded that the Indian language could be put into form, and, alone and unaided, went to work, and at last succeeded in making a perfect syllabic alphabet of eighty-six characters, each representing a syllable and all representing all the syllables in the Cherokee language. He used most of the letters of the English alphabet for his characters, and invented some of his own. As each character was a syllable it required no knowledge of spelling, and it was only necessary to once learn the characters to be

able to read and write easily, requiring but three days' study. This is the only perfect syllabic alphabet in the world and was at once adopted by the missionaries. Guess also invented a perfect system of numbers, was a skilled silversmith, and a wise diplomatist. In 1821, three years after the invention of this alphabet, the condition of this tribe was encouraging. They had made great progress in the arts of civilization. Nearly all the adult population and more than half the whole tribe could read and write. There had been a wonderful improvement in their modes of dress and of living. One of their number had been sent away and educated, and had translated the New Testament into their language, which was printed in their language. Their government had set up a printing press and established a newspaper. In short, the people were the most civilized of any Indian nation, and more so than the white people living around. But a change came over all this. The people of Georgia wanted their land, and began to take steps to secure it: steps, which by the refusal of the President of the United States to enforce an order of the Supreme Court, and by the perfidy and treachery of officials, were, in the end, successful, resulting in the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi in 1838, and in thus destroying their habits of temperance, morality, industry, thoroughly demoralizing and deteriorating them. The details of these transactions were given in full, and were loudly denounced. He also touched lightly upon the history of this tribe since their removal.

The paper was listened to with marked attention, and at the conclusion, on motion of Rev. E. M. Stone, it was

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. William A. Mowry for his valuable and interesting paper, and that a copy of the same be requested for the archives of the Society.

Critical and complimentary remarks were offered by Messrs. Allen, Stone, N. J. Arnold, and Taylor; and by request, Mr. Mowry elucidated many points referred to in his paper.

The Committee on Grounds and Building, through their chairman, Mr. Southwick, made a partial report in regard to the fence on Waterman street.

After remarks by Messrs. Southwick, Allen and Stone, it was

*Voted*, To adjourn to the call of the Secretary.

B. F. PABODIE, *Sec'y pro tem.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, October 30, 1876.

The meeting was called for the transaction of business to be brought forward by the Committee on Grounds and Building, and was presided over by Vice President Allen.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Secretary, and the donations made since the last meeting were announced by the Librarian.

The committee reported in favor of a style of fence to cost about \$500.

The report was received and adopted, and the committee was authorized to contract for the fence as soon as the money shall be raised by subscription.

Messrs. Allen, Beckwith and Perry were appointed a committee to raise the money.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, November 21, 1876.

A meeting was held this evening to hear a paper read by Rev. J. Lewis Diman, D. D., the President in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting and the announcement of donations made to the Society, Dr. Diman read a carefully prepared paper on "The Relation of the Ottoman Empire to European Politics."

The Eastern question, which the recent revolt of the Christian subjects of the Sultan has forced again on the attention of Europe, is not a new one, and the complicated problems which it involves can only be understood in the light of the whole relation of the Ottoman power to European politics. That relation constitutes one of the most striking chapters in the history of modern public law. Theoretically regarded for many years as a sovereign State, but actually subject to a degree of interference inconsistent with the ideas of perfect sovereignty, cherished as an essential make-weight, but hated as an alien race, the definition of the true position of Turkey has been a fruitful source of controversy and war.

It has been common to date the political connection of the Ottoman Empire with Europe from the conquest of Constantinople, 1453, but the Turks invaded Europe a hundred years before this memorable event, and the capture of the capital of the Byzantine Caesars made no real addition to their power. For three-quarters of a century longer they remained, essentially, an Asiatic power, affecting Europe only through a series of unimportant wars with minor States on the Mediterranean. They had only an external relation to the course of European affairs, forming no part of the European system.

The Ottoman Empire is an Empire dating from the reign of Solyman, the magnificent, the first Sultan who thoroughly comprehended European politics. It is not too much to say that his repeated invasions of Hungary determined the course of the Reformation. The Protestants owed their first legal recognition to the dread inspired by his arms. Solyman was brought into the European system by Francis 1st, the Catholic King of France, but the position of Turkey was assured by subsequent diplomatic relations with Austria. The Ottoman Empire was first recognized by England in the reign of Elizabeth. It is remarkable that until the treaty of Sivatorak, 1606, the Sultan uniformly assumed towards the Christian powers of Europe the tone of a superior, giving marked expression to this feeling by uniformly selecting men of low rank to conduct his negotiations.

The turning point in the relations of the Ottoman Empire with Europe was the treaty of Carlowitz, 1698, which marked the limit at which she ceased to be an aggressive power, and an object of terror to the rest of Europe. The treaty was also memorable as marking the first admission both of Turkey and Russia to a European Congress. Up to this time the foremost opponent of the Turks had been Austria; now begins the antagonism between Turkey and Russia, the full results of which are not yet developed.

The recent revolt presents no new point of public law, but strikingly

displays the changes in Europe. The fate of Turkey, once in the hands of France and England, is now in the hands of Russia and Germany. In all the interventions thus far, Russia has been the greatest gainer, and she must continue to be so. The Berlin memorandum was wholly her work, and also the present armistice. The Servian revolt has been nursed by her sympathy and aid. Whatever the result of the present negotiations in effecting a temporary arrangement, they can only create a pause in the steady march of the Muscovite to the Golden Horn.

The paper was received with marked favor by an audience occupying all the available space in the Cabinet. Dr. Diman received the unanimous thanks of the Society, moved by Vice President Allen and seconded by the Secretary. The former offered some complimentary and critical remarks, relating some amusing incidents which he had witnessed in the East.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, December 5, 1876.

The meeting was called to order this evening at 7½ o'clock by the President.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved, and the donations made to the Society during the last two weeks were announced.

Hon. S. G. Arnold then read "A Sketch of the History of Middletown, R. I.," occupying about an hour in setting forth important events connected with that township to the high satisfaction of the numerous attendees.

The speaker prefaced the reading with the remark that the paper was written at the request of the Town Council of Middletown, in response to the resolution of Congress requesting all the towns in the country to prepare town histories, to be read on the Fourth of July, of the centennial year, and placed in the town archives for preservation, of which he should read but a portion at this time. The paper commenced with a brief allusion to the political and religious strife in the colony of Massachusetts, which resulted in the settlement of Rhode Island by Roger Williams and his associates, and subsequently of Middletown by William Coddington and John Clarke, and gave a succinct political, social, civil, and military history of that town through the old French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, the war of 1812, and the late Rebellion; illustrated with frequent extracts from the town records in relation to the most prominent and important events in the history of the town.

At the conclusion of the reading, an effort on the part of the President to effect an immediate adjournment was counteracted, and with Vice President Allen in the chair, resolutions of thanks to the President for his scholarly, interesting and instructive address, were moved by Prof. Diman, seconded by Samuel H. Wales, Esq., and after a spirited discussion in regard to certain historical matters referred to in the address, were unanimously passed.

Col. John Ward, of New York, was announced to read the next paper on the evening of December 19th.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

---

### SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, December 19, 1876.

A special meeting of the Society was held this evening, President Arnold in the chair.

Contributions were announced by the Librarian.

Col. John Ward, of New York, was then introduced to the audience as the great-grandson of Governor Samuel Ward, who took a conspicuous part in the measures which led to the severance of the American Colonies from the Mother Country, and the establishing of an Independent Nation.

Colonel Ward read an exceedingly interesting biographical and historical sketch of the life and public services of his distinguished ancestor, who was born at Newport, R. I., May 27, 1725, and died in Philadelphia, March 25, 1775, of small pox, while attending the Continental Congress, as a delegate from Rhode Island. He was an ardent patriot, and never faltered in his faith in the ultimate freedom of this country from British thralldom. He was first elected Governor of this Colony in May, 1762, and afterwards reelected to that office for several succeeding terms, and was the only Governor of the thirteen colonies who refused to comply with the terms of the odious "Stamp Act." He was also elected, in 1764, one of the first trustees of Brown University. Colonel Ward's paper gave a graphic sketch of Governor Ward as a patriot, statesman and public spirited man; of his prominence and great influence in the first and second sessions of the Continental Congress, and of his self-sacrificing devotion in promoting the liberty and independence of his country, illustrated with interesting extracts from his correspondence with Washington, Franklin, Adams, and other distinguished men of Revolutionary days, showing that he was greatly esteemed by all as an ardent Christian patriot, and one of the most influential counsellors in forming and organizing the then new national government.

The paper received the undivided attention of a large audience.

At the close of the meeting, Professor Gammell offered a resolution of thanks to Col. Ward, for the enjoyment he had afforded the Society, and requesting a copy of the paper for its archives, preceded by interesting reminiscences of Governor Ward, and an explanation of the causes which led to what is known as the Ward and Hopkins controversy. The resolution was seconded by Professor J. L. Lincoln, and unanimously adopted.

Adjourned, to meet at the call of the Secretary.

EDWIN M. STONE, *Sec'y pro tem.*



## SPECIAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, January 2, 1877.

A meeting was held this evening, beginning at a quarter before eight o'clock, the President in the chair.

The Secretary read the record of the last meeting, and the Librarian announced the donation by the author of a copy of "The History of Woonsocket, by E. Richardson."

Rev. E. M. Stone read extended extracts from a carefully prepared paper on "Rochambeau's Army in America." He dwelt much on scenes and events that occurred in Rhode Island, recalling personages that figured extensively in the social circles of their day, and incidents that once attracted much attention. He stated his reasons for believing that Washington was a Marshal of France, and exhibited a diagram of the French encampment in Providence.

On motion of Mr. A. V. Jenks, seconded by Vice President Allen, Mr. Stone received the thanks of the Society for his valuable contribution to our local history, with the request that he should, on some fitting occasion, favor the Society by reading to it the remaining portions of his paper. In seconding the motion, Mr. Allen took occasion to confirm certain views set forth by Mr. Stone, by giving information communicated to him by Lafayette on his visit here in 1824.

Adjourned to the 16th inst.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

PROVIDENCE, January 16, 1877.

The annual meeting was held this evening, beginning at a quarter before eight o'clock, the President in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting by the Secretary, the Librarian announced several donations, one of which was a large photograph of the late Judge Pitman, from Messrs. Manchester Brothers.

The Treasurer made his reports, showing a balance on hand of \$702.66. The reports were received and referred to the Committee on Publications.

The report of the Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department was next read, giving a very encouraging view of the work that has been accomplished during the year. The report was received and referred to the Committee on Publications.

The report of the Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department was read by Mr. Stone, accompanied by a request to be excused from serving the Society any longer in that capacity. The report was received and ordered on file.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, accepting corresponding membership, and expressing interest in the objects of the Society.

The Secretary also read a letter from Vice President

Brinley, expressing regret at his inability to attend the annual meeting.

The committee appointed October 30, 1876, to raise money by subscription for building a fence and wall on Waterman street, made a written report, of which the following is the closing part :

The committee have obtained five hundred and ninety-five dollars from about fifty persons, mostly members of the Society, which sum will pay for the fence and for necessary changes in the grounds.

Respectfully submitted,

Z. ALLEN,  
HENRY T. BECKWITH,  
AMOS PERRY.

The report was received and the committee continued.

The Committee on Grounds and Building exhibited the plan of the proposed wall and fence, which it is understood will be built in the coming spring.

Dr. William F. Channing and Mr. William J. Miller were appointed to fill the place of Rev. Dr. Caswell, deceased, and of Dr. George L. Collins, who is absent from the country, on the committee to erect a monument at Mount Hope, in honor of the Wampanoag Sachems.

On motion of Mr. Perry, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Publications be authorized and instructed to print five hundred copies of the Records of the Proceedings of the Society, to embrace the reports of the Treasurer and of Cabinet Keepers of the Northern and Southern Departments, and a Necrology of the members of the Society who have died during the year, and draw on the Treasurer for the cost of the same.

On motion of Dr. William F. Channing, who gave notice of this proposed change of the Constitution a year ago, in

Section 1, Article III., seventh line from the bottom of the page, insert after the word *Buildings*, "a Committee on Genealogical Researches." Again, Section 2, Article III., shall read as follows :

The Committee on Genealogical Researches shall seek to promote genealogical studies, collecting, classifying and arranging available material, and securing for the Society, as far as may be, genealogical records for general reference."

Section 2, Article III., shall be numbered Section 12, Article III.

On motion of Dr. William F. Channing, it was

*Voted*, That the President of the Society be invited to prepare a discourse to be read on the one hundredth anniversary of the battle which took place on the island of Rhode Island August 29, 1778.

It was

*Voted*, That the President, First Vice President, Secretary, and the Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department, be a committee to report to the General Assembly what has been done during the past year with the appropriation made by the State, and to request another appropriation for the same object.

On motion of Mr. Addeman, it was

*Voted*, That the Hon. George A. Brayton be requested to prepare and read before this Society at his earliest convenience, an historical sketch of the town of Warwick.

It was

*Voted*, That the Cabinet Keeper be authorized to subscribe for the Magazine of American History.

The following named persons were then nominated for resident membership by the Committee on Nominations, and were unanimously elected :

William P. Sheffield, George C. Mason, Henry Bedlow, Newport; Lattimer W. Ballou, Woonsocket; George Lewis Cooke, Warren; George F. Wilson, East Providence; C. Fiske Harris, Frederick N. Seabury, Levi W. Russell, Walter Richmond, Frank E. Richmond, William Maxwell Greene, James E. Cranston, George King Cranston, John F. Tobey, Stephen H. Arnold, Arnold Greene, Joseph C. Hartshorn, Eugene W. Mason, Jonathan G. Parkhurst, Gilbert A. Phillips, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Samuel R. Dorrance, Charles F. Dorrance, Russell M. Larned, Edward I. Nickerson, Albert Harkness, Horatio N. Slater, Jr., Charles W. Lippitt, Charles F. Mason, William S. Liscomb, Simon S. Bucklin, Caleb Seagrave, Providence.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows :

OFFICERS.

President,	-	-	-	-	-	Samuel G. Arnold.
Vice Presidents,	-	-	-	-	-	Zachariah Allen, Francis Brinley.
Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	Richmond P. Everett.
Secretary,	-	-	-	-	-	Amos Perry.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of Northern Department,	-	-	-	-	-	Edwin M. Stone.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of Southern Department,	-	-	-	-	-	George C. Mason.
Committee on Nomination of New Members,	-	-	-	-	-	William G. Williams, George L. Collins, Albert V. Jenks.
Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers,	-	-	-	-	-	William Gammell, Charles W. Parsons, Amos Perry.
Committee on the Publications of the Society,	-	-	-	-	-	John R. Bartlett, J. Lewis Diman, Edwin M. Stone.
Committee on Building and Grounds,	-	-	-	-	-	Isaac H. Southwick, Albert Dailey, Henry J. Steere.
Committee on Genealogical Researches,	-	-	-	-	-	Henry E. Turner, Zachariah Allen, George T. Paine
Audit Committee,	-	-	-	-	-	Henry T. Beckwith, Walter Blodgett.

On motion of Mr. Howland, it was

*Voted.* That a tax of three dollars be assessed on each resident member, to defray the current expenses of the year.

On motion of Mr. Stone, it was

*Voted.* That the thanks of the Society are hereby presented to Benjamin B. Howland, Esq., of Newport, for the long, faithful and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Southern Department, accompanied with an expression of regret that advancing age and infirmity compel him to withdraw from a position he has so honorably filled.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*



## TREASURER'S REPORTS.

*Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island  
Historical Society.*

1876.

Jan'y 18.	To cash on hand, - - - - -	\$303 04
July 16.	Interest, City Savings Bank, - - - - -	12 37
28.	State of Rhode Island, being appropriation made January 18, 1875, for binding, classifying and arranging books, papers, etc., - - -	994 95

1877.

Jan'y 16.	To taxes from one hundred and thirty members, at \$3.00, - - - - -	390 00
	To admission fees of sixteen members, at \$5.00, -	80 00
		\$1,780 36

*Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island  
Historical Society.*

1876.

July 28.	By bills paid from State appropriation:	
	E. W. Stone, - - - - -	\$472 00
	E. M. Stone, - - - - -	244 05
	H. M. Coombs, - - - - -	143 90

1877.

Jan'y 16.	For postages, express, and advertising meetings, -	107 77
	" furniture, - - - - -	68 75
	" building and grounds, - - - - -	20 67
	" fuel and gas, - - - - -	20 56
	By balance, - - - - -	702 66
		\$1,780 36

## RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

There is on deposit in the City Savings Bank,  
 this day, January 16, 1877, - - - \$702 41  
 Treasurer, - - - - - 25  


---

 \$702 66

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer*.

PROVIDENCE, January 16, 1877.

The undersigned have examined the above account and the vouchers, and find the same correct. Balance on hand, seven hundred, two and sixty one-hundredths dollars.

H. T. BECKWITH, } *Audit*  
 WALTER BLODGET, } *Committee*.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND APPROPRIATION FUND.

*Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1876.

July 28. To appropriation by the State, - - - \$994 95  


---

 \$994 95

*Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1876.

July 28. By bills paid:

E. W. Stone, - - - - - \$472 00  
 E. M. Stone, - - - - - 244 05  
 H. M. Coombs, - - - - - 143 90  
 H. M. Coombs, paid out of the Treasury Oct.  
 26, 1875, - - - - - 135 00  


---

 \$994 95

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer*.

PROVIDENCE, January 16, 1877.

The undersigned have examined the above account and vouchers, and find the same correct.

H. T. BECKWITH, } *Audit*  
 WALTER BLODGET, } *Committee*.



## LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT.

*Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1876.

Jan'y 18.	To cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$591	31
22.	William Ely, for life membership,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	00
	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,							17	73
July 18.	" " " " " "							19	02
								<hr/>	
								\$678	06

*Cr Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.*

1877.

Jan'y 16.	By balance of account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$678	06
								<hr/>	
								\$678	06

There is deposited in the Providence Institution for Savings this day Jan. 16, 1877, \$678 06

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 16, 1877.

The undersigned have examined the above account and vouchers, and find the same correct.

H. T. BECKWITH, } *Audit*  
WALTER BLODGET, } *Committee.*



REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

---

NEWPORT, January 10th, 1877.

*To the Rhode Island Historical Society:*

I have received the past year the city documents of Newport; Hon. William P. Sheffield's Oration delivered at Newport, July 4th, 1876; and the "History of the St. Alban's Raid," an address delivered before the Vermont Historical Society, October 17th, 1876, which last book was directed to the Southern division.

I am getting too old to have the charge of the books and documents belonging to the Society, and would be glad if they would appoint some one in my place as soon as they conveniently can; so that next spring I could pass them over to other hands.

Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND.

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.  
1876.

---

The Librarian begs leave respectfully to report that, since the last annual meeting, contributions have been received from the following sources :

Massachusetts Historical Society, Maine           "       " Vermont       "       " Connecticut   "       " New Hampshire "       " American Antiquarian Society, N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society, Essex Institute, New York Historical Society, Long Island   "       " New Jersey   "       " Pennsylvania "       " Wisconsin   "       " Iowa           "       " Minnesota   "       " Maryland    "       " Virginia     "       " Iowa Natural Science Society,	Vermont State Library, American Philosophical Society, London Royal Historical Society, Georgia Historical Society, Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, South Carolina State Library, Bureau Bib. Universalle, Lausanne, Manchester (Eng.) Free Library, U. S. Bureau of Education, Wash- ington, Department of the Interior, Wash- ington, U. S. Chief Engineer's Department, Washington, U. S. Coast Survey, Washington. Marine Society, Providence, William G. Williams, Providence, Edwin M. Stone,           "
--	---

Thomas A. Doyle, Providence,	John Fitch, New York,
John W. Sawyer, M. D., "	J. W. Bouton, "
William F. Channing, "	John B. Alden, "
J. C. Thompson, "	Campbell & Co., "
A. V. Jenks, "	Caroline G. Reed, New York State,
Tingley Brothers, "	H. H. Morgan, St. Louis,
Mary W. Armington, "	J. Fletcher Williams, St. Paul's,
Amos Perry, "	Samuel A. Green, Boston,
Henry B. Anthony, "	A. H. Hoyt, "
Samuel H. Webb, "	Alfred T. Turner, "
Thomas B. Stockwell, "	Melvil Dewey, "
George L. Collins, "	Theodore Lyman, 3d. Boston,
Noah J. Arnold, "	Seneca G. Lapham, Milwaukie,
Jabez C. Knight, "	Samuel Briggs, Cleveland, O.
George Baker, "	S. B. McCracken, Lansing, Mich.,
George H. Pettis, "	Charles P. Coggeshall, Chicago,
George C. Arnold, "	John R. Ham, Dover, N. H.
Board of State Charities, "	A. H. Mazyek, Charleston, S. C.
State of Rhode Island,	Andrew J. Ourt, Harrisburg, Pa.
William P. Sheffield, Newport,	Lucius J. Barber, Simsbury, Ct.
Henry F. Smith, Pawtucket,	P. Cudmore, Le Sueur, Minn.
Francis Brinley, Newport,	Brazillian Centennial Commission,
Thomas W. Higginson, Newport,	Philadelphia Centennial Commiss'n,
A. R. Spofford, Washington,	William P. Upham, Salem, Mass.
J. H. Baxter, "	Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.
William W. Greenough, Boston,	W. P. Garrison, Orange, N. J.
J. Watts DePeyster, New York,	George H. Preble, Philadelphia,
Henry Thayer Drowné, "	George H. Smith, London,
Charles C. Jones, "	Joseph L. Chester, "
Luther P. Hubbard, "	

These contributions to the Society's collections comprise 64 bound and 26 unbound volumes of books, 11 manuscripts, 6 engravings, 3 broadsides, 6 reliefs, 7 maps, 2 genealogical charts, one of the Harris and the other of the Arnold family, the pedigree of the latter extending back to A. D. 1100, 32 bound volumes of newspapers, and 1,694 pamphlets. These additions contain much that is valuable, and greatly enrich different departments of our library.

The various historical and other learned societies with which our Soci-

ety is in correspondence, both in America and in Europe, continue to forward their publications at their early opportunities. To the Smithsonian Institution at Washington special thanks are due, not only for its own valuable publications, but also for the service it is constantly rendering by acting as the medium of transmission between our Society and societies in foreign countries.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society about five hundred pamphlets have been received, comprising addresses, reports, biographical sketches and essays, which will be serviceable in rendering more complete the several classes of fugitive literature to which they properly belong.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, the accomplished Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, still manifests his interest in the prosperity of our Society, and permits no opportunity to increase our collections to pass unimproved. Our thanks are due to him for several large and desirable contributions during the past year.

Among the relics referred to is a Banner of the Providence Marine Society, received through Mr. Perry, and a trunk which did good service in the family of Governor Jenekes, of Rhode Island, as early as 1703, presented by Mr. Noah J. Arnold. From Tingley Brothers, has been received a large fragment of "What Cheer Rock," appropriately inscribed, which will ever be a pleasant reminder of the founder of the State, and of the cordial welcome he received from the aboriginal owners of the soil he purchased from them, and in the possession of which he made his companions coëquals. Among the portraits added to our collection is an admirable photographic copy of Gambadella's portrait of Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing, presented by his son, Dr. William F. Channing, and a finely engraved portrait of the late Joseph R. Browne, presented by Mr. A. V. Jenks.

Of Revolutionary mementoes is the Orderly Book of Col. Sylvanus Reed, 1778, obtained from Mrs. Caroline G. Reed, through the agency of Hon. Z. Allen. As a fragmentary contribution to the history of the formative period of our nation, it possesses special interest and value.

From Col. Joseph L. Chester, President of the London Historical Society, and a corresponding member of our own, has been received a volume comprising the Registers of Marriages and Burials in Westminster Abbey. It is a work of immense labor, and the explanatory notes and biographical sketches annexed show an amount of research which only an enthusiastic antiquary would give to his subject. To many in this

country who desire to trace their ancestry to its English, Scotch, or Irish origin, the work will possess uncommon value.

From Col. George H. Smith, formerly of this city, and for several years past Superintendent of the London Tramway Company, several valuable contributions have been received. The most important of these is a large and finely printed octavo volume of 775 pages, entitled, "Municipal London; or, London Government as it is, and London under a Municipal Council," by Joseph F. B. Firth, LL. B.,—a work which leaves no topic untouched that opens to view the distinguishing features of the British metropolis.

From Charles E. Boon, Esq., of Providence, has been received a "Mail Coach Half Penny," struck in England in honor of John Palmer, the first projector of mail coaches in that kingdom. The gift was accompanied with the following explanatory note :

"Several years since, while on a visit to the mother country, in the course of an interesting interview with an English gentleman relative to various modes of travelling, and especially in regard to what constitutes in the minds of men at different periods of the world, easy, speedy, safe and economical modes of conveyance, I received a vivid account of the origin and establishment of mail coaches in Great Britain, and of the contest that arose in consequence of this inroad into the established customs of that country. The enterprising projector of mail coaches was by some persons hailed as a benefactor, while by others he was frowned upon as an innovator, disturbing good order, and doing harm to society. When, however, his experiment had been fairly tested, and permanent benefits were witnessed, his good services were recognized. At this time, large numbers of copper medals of a peculiar die, were struck off in his honor. This medal was of the size and value of an English half penny, about the same as an old fashioned American cent. Such was the demand for it during a brief period that it virtually served as a part of the currency of the country. My English friend concluded this narration by presenting me with the inclosed 'Mail Coach Half Penny,' which I suppose to be a rare coin and difficult to find. On one side of it, near the upper edge, are the words

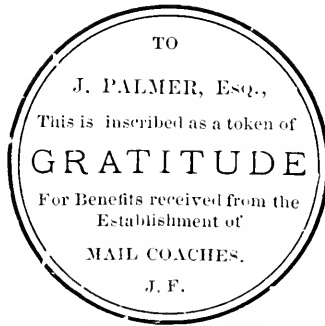


Immediately under these words is engraved an old fashioned mail coach, on the rear of which stands the guard in full armor, and in front sits the driver with tightened reins and upraised whip to guide and urge on four

steeds that are apparently moving at full speed. Under the figure of the coach is the motto, engraved in large letters,

‘To Trade Expedition,  
And to Property Protection.’

Around the lower edge of the coin are the words ‘Payable in London.’ Clear around the edge of the other side of the medal is a tasteful vignette, enclosing the following inscription :



Appleton's Cyclopædia of Biography contains the following sketch of the ‘J. Palmer, Esq.,’ whose name is upon this medal :

‘John Palmer, the first projector of mail coaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a Theatre in his native city, which concern proved eminently successful under his management. Being much in the habit of travelling from place to place for the purpose of securing rising performers, the idea occurred to him that a better mode of conveying the mails was most desirable, and he accordingly matured the plan of transmitting letters by coaches with guards, now superseded by the railway. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition; but the utility of the plan soon became manifest and he was made comptroller general of the post office, with a salary of £1,500 a year. Some dispute, however, occurring, he lost the situation in 1792, and though he afterwards, through petitions, was reimbursed by parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the percentage he was to have received in case his plan succeeded. Died in 1818.’

With the view of having this relic of olden times preserved, in connection with its interesting history, as well as with the desire of manifesting, in a slight degree, my interest in a worthy association, I enclose to you the medal, and trust it may find a place among your curious and interesting collections.”

To W. Elliot Woodward, Esq., of Boston, our Society is indebted for a set of historical volumes known as “Woodward's Historical Series.”

The edition of this series was small, and the volumes at the present time not easy to be obtained. Perhaps I cannot give a better idea of them than by presenting an extract from a letter written by Mr Woodward, addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Perry, announcing the donation. He says:

"Some years ago I published a number of volumes which I strung together and called them Woodward's Historical Series. On receipt of your favor of January 18th, it occurred to me that your Society would value the books enough to give them shelf room, and that it would be a pleasant thing for me to present a set. Now, unfortunately for my purpose, though in a business view very fortunate for me, it happens that volumes 1 and 2 were so much sought for when issued that they immediately commanded an enormous price, \$40 for the small paper, and \$200 for the large paper. They have since found their level, and may occasionally be picked up at auction sales for a reasonable price. Volumes 3 and 4 of the small size, are likewise out of print.

I have delayed, hoping to get hold of the missing volumes, but the opportunity to obtain the first two has not occurred, and feeling that I cannot decently defer for another day a reply to your favor, I send six volumes of the series which I beg you will do me the favor to present to the Society in my name."

#### KING PHILIP'S DAY.

On the 24th of August last, the Society commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of the death of King Philip of Pokanoket, by planting a memorial tree on the summit of Mount Hope. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Drs. Charles W. Parsons and George L. Collins, of Providence; Hon. William J. Miller, of Bristol; Hon. Francis Brinley, of Newport, and John G. Clarke, Esq., of Kingston, whose duties were successfully and satisfactorily discharged. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen was in attendance from Providence, Newport, Bristol, and from other towns, including also representatives of the Old Colony Historical Society, and distinguished gentlemen from several States. There were likewise present two lineal descendants of Massasoit's daughter, viz.: Melinda and Charlotte Mitchell, of Abington, Massachusetts, who disposed of many neatly constructed Indian baskets, as mementos of their great ancestor. A large kettle used by King Philip for culinary purposes, a belt worn by him, and other relics were exhibited upon the ground.

The day proved propitious for the gathering, and after the excavation for the tree had been made, at which several of the guests, both ladies and gentlemen, assisted, and the tree of oak, of eight or ten years' growth,



taken from the neighboring woods, had been firmly settled in its position, Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, called upon His Excellency Governor Lippitt to dedicate it

“TO THE MEMORY OF METACOMET, THE LAST CHIEF OF THE  
WAMPANOAGS.”

In complying with the request the Governor spoke briefly as follows :

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR LIPPITT.

It was not the intention of the managers of this entertainment to-day to have any speech-making here. They have simply asked me to say a few words and dedicate this tree, which is planted, as I am told, on the spot, as precisely as can be ascertained, of one of the wigwams of King Philip. Whether that is so or not, we know by actual survey that this is the crown or highest summit of Mount Hope.

It is singular that this anniversary should occur on the Centennial anniversary of our country. It will of course be the same at the end of the next hundred years, and there will be no danger hereafter that the memory of King Philip will not be perpetuated by posterity, and I take it that each successive century will witness a continuation of the growth and prosperity of our country.

I can only say that the tree is of oak—young and thrifty. It is emblematical of strength, and I hope it will take strong root in the soil that our children may gather around it and remember us here this day.

At the close of these services the company repaired to “Philip’s Spring” at the west base of the Mount, and near which the hunted Sachem was killed, where a clam chowder had been provided under the wide-spread shade of a majestic oak. A blessing was craved by the Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Bristol, and after appeasing keen appetites, the celebrants were called to order by Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, to listen (as they did with close attention) to further exercises, when he spoke as follows :

REMARKS OF HON. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.

In behalf of the Rhode Island Historical Society I welcome you to this tragic spot—the death scene of Philip of Pokanoket. It is set down on the programme for to-day that I should say a word for the Narragansetts. Well may the sons of Rhode Island recall in grateful strains the memory of those faithful friends of their forefathers, the wise Canonians, his high-souled nephew, the ill-fated Miantonomi. Eternally bound up with the name of the founder of our State are those noble chiefs who resisted the artful approaches of the Pequots and listened to Roger Williams, when, at the peril of his life, he sought their wigwams and turned the tide in the wavering councils of the Narragansetts. When, forty years later, their turn had come to follow the Pequots in their path of death, justice requires that we honor the heroic struggle of an expiring nation, and present a candid statement of the causes which led to the tragedy two hundred years ago to-day enacted upon this spot. The beauty of poetry and the eloquence of history have alike been perverted in our day to blacken the memory of men, the

sum of whose crimes has been that they died for their country. Too many of the sons of the Pilgrims and the descendants of the Puritans have acted on the principle that in defence of the conduct of their sires all men, white or red, who antagonized with them in the conflicts of the seventeenth century, must be held up to the scorn and denunciation of the nineteenth. But the gratitude of mankind to the genius who, "by the greatest legal invention of modern times, eliminated religion from politics," is not to be cavilled out of existence by the learning, the eloquence, or the sophistry of his detractors. The name of Williams will challenge the admiration of men when his noble compeers are remembered only for their exalted virtues and for their great deeds as the founders of New England, and are no longer reviled because they were not like him, two centuries in advance of their age and of the community which drove him, as on their own principles they had a right to do, from their presence. Nor has any *ex-parte* statement of the story of Indian wrongs the right to be considered the true one in the face of evidence that can neither be gainsaid or set aside. Philip's best defence is his own. There is not a line, not a word in that remarkable letter to John Borden, which is not strictly true; and being true, how can he be blamed that he fought for his country to the death. The Wampanoags were subsidiary to the Narragansetts till the alliance of Massasoit with the English secured them a brief but fatal independence. The judicial murder of Miantonomi in 1643, at the instance of the court at Boston, had justly exasperated the Narragansetts. His son Canonchet succeeded to the sachemhood. His haughty reply to the English demand that the women and children placed under his protection by Philip should be surrendered will be remembered by all. "Not a Wampanoag nor the paring of a Wampanoag's nail shall be delivered up." Canonchet was captured at Pawtucket in April, and executed at Stonington with circumstances of barbarous diplomacy. His last recorded words are worthy of the last great Sachem of the Narragansetts: "I like it well, I shall die before my heart is soft or I have said anything unworthy of myself." It is not the fashion, I know, to speak well of the Indians, but something is due to the truth of history which has been long enough perverted in the mistaken idea that, right or wrong, the conduct of our forefathers must be defended.

The President then introduced William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, who had prepared a paper setting forth the circumstances which led to the death of Philip, which he proceeded to read:

MR. MILLER'S HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

*Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:*—One year ago last June the Rhode Island Historical Society commemorated, by fitting service, the opening of "Philip's war," on the other side of the Mount, near what is called "Philip's spring." To-day we meet on this side of the Mount to celebrate the bi-centennial of Philip's death. It seems proper that on this occasion something of the facts and incidents connected with this tragic event should be given, and at the request of the members of the Historical Society, I have written this paper, giving some account of those events.

Captain Church, being now at Plymouth again, weary and worn, would have gone home to his wife and family, but the government being solicitous to engage him in the service until Philip was slain, and promising him satisfaction and redress for some mistreatment that he had met with, he fixes for another expedition.

He had soon sufficient volunteers to make up the company he desired, and marched through the woods until he came to Pocasset, and not seeing or hearing of any of the enemy, they went over the ferry to Rhode Island, to refresh them-

selves. The Captain, with about half-a-dozen in his company, took horses and rode about eight miles down the island to Mr. Sanford's, where his wife was boarding. She no sooner saw him, but fainted with surprise; and by the time she was a little revived they spied two horsemen coming at a great pace. Captain Church told his company that those men, by their riding, came with tidings. When they came up they proved to be Major Sanford and Captain Golding. They immediately asked Captain Church what he would give to hear some news of Philip? He replied that was what he wanted. They told him they had rode hard with some hopes of overtaking him, and were now come on purpose to intorn him that there were just now tidings from Mount Hope. An Indian came down from thence (where Philip's camp now was) to Sandy Point, over against Tripp's, and halloed and made signs to be fetched over. And being fetched over, he reported that he was fled from Philip, "who," said he, "has killed my brother just before I came away, for giving some advice that displeased him." Hubbard says that it was for advising Philip to make peace with the English. He said he fled for fear of meeting the same fate his brother had met with. He told them also, that Philip was now in Mount Hope Neck. Captain Church thanked them for their good news, and said he hoped by to-morrow morning to have the rogne's head. The horses that he and his company came on, standing at the door (for they had not been unsaddled), his wife must content herself with a short visit when such game was ahead. They immediately mounted and set spurs to their horses, the two gentlemen who brought the tidings accompanying them. They were soon at Tripp's Ferry (with Church's entire company) where the deserter was. He was a fellow of good sense and told his story handsomely. He offered Captain Church to pilot him to Philip and to help to kill him, that he might revenge his brother's death. Told him that Philip was now upon a little spot of upland, that was in the south end of the miry swamp, just at the foot of the Mount, which was a spot of ground that Captain Church was well acquainted with.

By the time they were over the ferry, and came near the ground, half the night was spent. The Captain commands a halt, and bringing the company together, he asked Major Sanford's and Captain Golding's advice, what method was best to take in making the onset, but they declined giving him any advice, telling him that his great experience and success forbid their taking upon them to give advice. Then Captain Church offered Captain Golding the honor (if he would accept it) to beat up Philip's headquarters. He accepted the offer, and had his allotted number drawn out to him, and the pilot. Captain Church's instructions to him were to be very careful in his approach to the enemy, and be sure not to show himself until by daylight they might see and discern their own men from the enemy. He said that as soon as the enemy discovered them, they would cry out, and that was the word for his men to fire and fall on. He directed him that when the enemy should start and take into the swamp, they should pursue with speed, every man shouting and making what noise he could, for he would give orders for his ambuscade to fire on any that should come silently.

Captain Church, knowing that it was Philip's custom to be foremost in the flight, went down to the swamp, and gave Captain Williams, of Scituate, the command of the right wing of the ambush, and placed an Englishman and an Indian together behind such shelter of trees, etc., as he could find, and took care to place them at such distance that none might pass undiscovered between them; charged them to be careful of themselves, and of hurting their friends, and to fire at any that should come silently through the swamp. But it being somewhat farther through the swamp than he was aware of, he wanted men to make up his ambuscade.

Having placed what men he had, he took Major Sanford by the hand, and said, "Sir, I have so placed them that it is scarce possible Philip should escape them." The same moment a shot whistled over their heads, and then the noise of a gun towards Philip's camp. Captain Church, at first, thought it might be some gun

fired by accident, but before he could speak, a whole volley followed, which was earlier than he expected.

One of Philip's gang going forth, looked round him, and Captain Golding thought the Indian looked right at him (though probably it was but his conceit), so fired at him; and upon his firing, the whole company that were with him fired upon the enemy's shelter, before the Indians had time to rise from their sleep, and so overshot them. But their shelter was open on that side next the swamp, built so on purpose for the convenience of flight on occasion. They were soon in the swamp, and Philip the foremost, who, starting at the first gun, threw his *patunk* and powder-horn over his head, caught up his gun and ran as fast as he could scamper, without any more clothes than his small breeches and stockings, and ran directly upon two of Captain Church's ambush. They let him come fair within shot, and the Englishman's gun missing fire, he bid the Indian fire away, and he did so to the purpose; sent one musket bullet through his heart, and another not above two inches from it. He fell upon his face in the mud and water, with his gun under him.

By this time the enemy perceived they were waylaid on the east side of the swamp and tacked short about. One of the enemy, who seemed to be a great, surly old fellow, hallooed with a loud voice, and often called out: "Jootash! Jootash!" Captain Church called his Indian, Peter, and asked him who that was that called so? He answered that it was old Annawon, Philip's great Captain, calling on his soldiers to stand to it and fight stoutly. Now, the enemy finding that place of the swamp which was not ambushed, many of them made their escape *in the English tracks*.

The man that had shot down Philip ran with all speed to Captain Church and informed him of his exploit, who commanded him to be silent about it, and let no man know more until they had driven the swamp clear. But when they had driven the swamp through, and found the enemy had escaped, or at least the most of them, and the sun now up, and so the dew gone that they could not easily track them, the whole company met together at the place where the enemy's night shelter was, and then Captain Church gave them the news of Philip's death, upon which the whole army gave three loud huzzas.

Captain Church ordered his body to be pulled out of the mire to the uplands. So some of Captain Church's Indians took hold of him by his stockings and some by his small breeches, (being otherwise naked,) and drew him through the mud to the upland, and a *doleful, great naked dirty beast he looked like*. Captain Church then said, forasmuch as he had caused many an Englishman's body to be unburied and to rot above ground, that not one of his bones should be buried, and calling his old Indian executioner, bid him behead and quarter him. Accordingly he came with his hatchet and stood over him; but before he struck, he made a small speech, directing it to Philip, which was, that he had been a very great man, and had made many a man afraid of him; but so big as he was, he would now chop him in pieces, and so he went to work and did as he was ordered.

Philip having one very remarkable hand, being much scarred, occasioned by the splitting of a pistol in it formerly. Captain Church gave that hand to Alderman, the Indian who shot him, to show to such gentlemen as would bestow gratuities upon him, and accordingly he got many a penny by it.

This being on the last day of the week, the Captain with his company returned to the island, and tarried there until Tuesday; and then went off and ranged through all the woods to Plymouth, and received their premium; which was thirty shillings per head, for the enemies which they had killed or taken, instead of all wages; and Philip's head went at the same price. For this march they received *four shillings and sixpence* a man, which was all the reward they had, except the honor of killing Philip.

And this is the plain and simple story, as told by Church himself, of the surprise and death of Philip, on Saturday morning, August 12th, 1676, O. S., the bi-centennial of which important event we have met here to-day to commemorate.

Thus we can say to-day that contemporaneous history and tradition, the latter very direct and positive, unite in fixing the spot where Philip was encamped, and the locality of where he fell. (Gamoyden.)

One of Philip's hands, as has been stated, was given to the Indian who shot him. The other arm and hand were sent to Boston. Philip's head was sent to Plymouth as a trophy, where it was stuck up on a pole.

Twenty four years after, a writer of the time says, that on a visit to Plymouth, he saw the skull of Philip, and lifted it from the lower jaw. The four quarters of his body were placed upon four trees here at Mount Hope to bleach and decay by the action of the elements, and a quarter of a century after, portions of these ghastly remains were visible to shock the passer-by.

It is sad to reflect that in all the broad acres of Mount Hope, the home of Philip, and that of his ancestors, for we know not how many centuries, no little spot of earth—so narrow and so small—should be allotted for his grave; and as he fell by one of his own tribe, so also another was his executioner. And this miserable Indian, not satisfied to perform his work in silence, must gloat over his butchery.

The cruel sentence passed upon Philip's wife, the gentle Wooton kamus-ke, and her boy, who were shipped to one of the West India Islands and sold into slavery, is in sad and striking contrast with Philip's treatment of Mr. Rowlandson.

Wherever kindness was shown it was reciprocated.

Another instance is that of the Leonard family. Clark, in his history of Norton, says, "It is well known that Taunton suffered less than almost any town from the Indians during Philip's war," and attributes it to Philip's friendship for the Leonard family. They had established their iron works in a portion of Taunton that is now Raynham, and from them Philip had received many favors, and been on terms of great intimacy. Baylies, in his Memoir of Plymouth Colony, as quoted by Clark, says: "In his (Philip's) excursions, he had made himself acquainted with the Leonards. They repaired his guns and supplied him with iron and with such tools as are most prized by savages, and uniformly treated him with kindness and attention. He had become more attached to this family than to any of the English, and he gave his Indians, at the commencement of the war, the strictest orders that they never should injure a Leonard. As he knew that, in a general attack on the town, this favorite family might be exposed to dangers equal to those of the other inhabitants, it becomes, therefore, extremely probable that his attachment to the Leonards prevented the destruction of Taunton."

Clark, after reciting the case of Hugh Cole, comments as follows, (I quote from his "History of Norton," p. 55):

"In these instances we have exemplified one of the noblest traits of character belonging to civilized life, which clearly indicates that Philip was not so terrible a monster as many supposed he was. In fact, we do not believe he was; but we regard him as one of the most patriotic and truly noble men that ever lived in any country. Had he been an Englishman, and manifested the same firm resolve and unflinching devotion to the interests of his country, he would have been raised almost to the rank of a demi-god."

Hear Philip's catalogue of wrongs, as told to John Borden, of Portsmouth, (and I quote, Mr. President, from your own history,) who, being on intimate, friendly terms with Philip, visited him at Mount Hope, when the war was about to commence, and attempted to dissuade him from it by urging the reciprocal benefits that would result from peace: "The English who came first to this country were but a handful of people, forlorn, poor and distressed. My father was then Sachem. He relieved their distresses in the most kind and hospitable manner. He gave them land to build and plant upon. He did all in his power to serve them. Others of their own countrymen came and joined them. Their numbers rapidly increased. My father's counselors became uneasy and alarmed, lest, as they were possessed of firearms, which was not the case with the Indians, they should finally undertake to give law to the Indians, and take from them their

country. They therefore advised him to destroy them before they should become too strong and it should be too late. My father was also the father of the English. He represented to his counsellors and warriors that the English knew many sciences which the Indians did not; that they improved and cultivated the earth, and raised cattle and fruits, and that there was sufficient room in the country for both the English and the Indians. His advice prevailed. It was concluded to give victuals to the English. They flourished and increased. Experience taught that the advice of my father's counsellors was right. By various means they got possessed of a great part of his territory. But he still remained their friend till he died. My elder brother became Sachem. They pretended to suspect him of evil designs against them. He was seized and confined, and thereby thrown into sickness and died. Soon after I became Sachem they disarmed all my people. They tried my people by their own laws, and assessed damages against them which they could not pay. Their lands were taken. At length a line of division was agreed upon between the English and my people, and I myself was to be responsible. Sometimes the cattle of the English would come into the cornfields of my people, for they did not make fences like the English. I must then be seized and confined till I sold another tract of my country for satisfaction of all damages and costs. Thus tract after tract is gone. But a small part of the dominion of my ancestors remains. I am determined not to live until I have no country."

You well add, Sir, in comment: "This is the preamble to a declaration of war, more striking from its origin and more true in its statements, than any with which we are acquainted. It is the mournful summary of accumulated wrongs that cry aloud for battle; not for revenge alone, but for the very existence of the oppressed. It is the sad note of preparation, sounded by a royal leader, that summons to their last conflict the aboriginal lords of New England. It is the death song of Metacomet, chanted on the site of his ancestral home, before plunging into the fatal strife that was to end only with his life, and to seal forever the fortunes of his race."

While Mr. Miller was engaged in reading the above, he pointed out, from time to time, the localities of these incidents spoken of in his narrative, upon the ground adjacent to that where the company were assembled, thus giving a peculiar vividness to his descriptions.

*The President*—It is fitting that an occasion like this should have the recognition of the Chief Magistrate of the State. I therefore call upon His Excellency Governor Lippitt to address you.

#### REMARKS OF GOVERNOR LIPPIIT.

*Ladies and Gentlemen*:—I am not about to weary you with any extended remarks on the subject which has been so happily handled by my friend who has just preceded me. He has told us the simple tale of King Philip's life, from the earliest that is known of him to the day of his death. His remarks have been very interesting, and the particulars to which he has referred must necessarily excite the interest of every American citizen, certainly of every New Englander. But, ladies and gentlemen, what has brought this distinguished company here to-day to do honor to the memory of this man, savage as he was, who fell here two hundred years ago? Is it not the sentiment, implanted in every heart, of admiration of heroism and patriotism,—of the willingness to die for one's country? That, in my opinion, is the sentiment prevailing here to-day. That is the cause which has placed Philip so high in the scale of greatness, as we are accustomed to place

him. We must remember that the story of this man's life has been told to us by his bitterest foes. He had no historian, no poet of his own kind or kin to tell the simple story of his life, his wrongs, his trials and sufferings, and we are indebted for what we know of him to the men who were fighting him and hunting him like a wild beast through the forest.

Let me call your attention for a few moments to what might possibly have been King Philip's feeling when he commenced the war which is known by his name in the history of the colonies. In 1621, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, they found Massasoit here, King of the Wampanoags, Philip's father. They immediately made efforts to conciliate him, and they found to their surprise that this savage chieftain, Massasoit, proved to be a warm and fast friend of the English. In that bitter winter of 1620-21, when the whole colony came very near starving to death, and were but children in the hands of this Massasoit, he kept his Indians away from them and preserved the whole colony by his good will and works towards the English. As I said last June, if Massasoit had been different from what he was, some of us would not be here to-day, and somebody, perhaps, we don't know who, would be celebrating the "Pilgrim Martyrs" and not the "Pilgrim Fathers." Now I say, ladies and gentlemen, we are bound to give this man the credit of having a noble nature, of having a generous soul within him. He helped the English through the whole of that terrible winter, and for forty years thereafter, to the death of his father, he was always the firm friend of the English. And when he was approaching his end, the English were very much disturbed and they sent physicians to him to try to prolong his life, so important did they consider his efforts in their behalf to be. Upon his death, Alexander, Philip's elder brother, comes to the throne, rumors of war were gathering thick, and it was well understood by both parties that it was to be a war to the death, and that one party must go down. Of course there had not been any doubt that the Indians would be the falling party when it came to the last struggle. Alexander was surrounded, taken prisoner, his weapons taken away, and he was carried to Taunton and placed in jail, and subjected to so many insults that his proud spirit was broken, and his followers begged that they might take him home, in order to save his life. That story of Alexander is one of the most pitiable of all the incidents of savage history of which I have ever heard or read; that the man should have such a proud spirit, that it should be broken, and that he should die from the mere indignities that he suffered! It shows that he was a royal man in his whole disposition and character. They brought him along towards his home in a canoe, and when a little ways up the river here, they found he was dying, and there his wife held the dying warrior's head as he breathed his last, she swearing over her dead husband eternal enmity to the English race. Philip's wife was sister to this woman, and of course there was little trouble in Philip's bringing her warriors in with his, and in fact all who lived on that side of the bay. But the Narragansetts, a powerful tribe of New England, more powerful than all the rest put together, had been the deadly enemies of the Wampanoags. They had for generations been fighting each other, and hated each other with all the savage ferocity of their nature. Now what do you think of the ability of this man, who had the address so to manage his diplomacy as to bring all these tribes in with him and unite them in one grand array against the English? It was the superior ability of this man, Philip, that did it, and for that he was afterwards respected and looked up to as leader all through the war. He not only fought here on this little peninsular, but carried the war through the settlements of Massachusetts and up into New Hampshire and Vermont,—so that all New England was in a blaze of war from the action of this one man.

Now what did he fight for? Hadn't he a right to fight? Would any of us have had him do differently? That he must fail every one felt assured. And we know that he did fail; and of course we thank God that he did. But he had a perfect right to defend his home, his wife and children. That is all that he did do. He was here before the English were here. It had come to a point where either his race

or the English must succumb, and he naturally said, as all of us would have said, that his people had a right to sustain themselves where God had planted them; that they had a right to fight for their land, their liberty, and everything that they loved. It is that sentiment which is implanted in human nature, the presence of which makes men heroes, and without which we should all be dull clods. I heard a gentleman say this morning upon the hill above us, after we had planted the tree, "No wonder that Philip fought for such a glorious place. He would have been less than human if he had not fought for it."

Now I am not going to detain you with any of the particulars of the events that happened here in those days. They are very familiar to most of us who have taken the pains to read them, and they certainly form one of the most interesting chapters of American history. But they have gone by, and the Indians are being crowded and driven westward to the setting sun. The last struggle is perhaps now going on between one of the most powerful tribes of our western country and the white race, and within a few years the red man will be practically wiped out. We cannot help it. There is no use in wailing about it, because it is one of the things that are inevitable. It has been proven many times that the two races cannot live together. As I said when I began, the feeling that ought to pervade us is that of admiration for heroism even in our enemies. What makes the schoolboy read the story of Leonidas, and his three hundred at Thermopylae, with so much interest? What causes us to weep over the history of William Tell, of Switzerland, or that of Wallace or Bruce? It is our admiration of that noble principle of manhood which impelled them to say, "We will preserve our country or die in attempting to preserve her." That is what Philip said he would do, and that is what he did.

At the close of Governor Lippitt's address, at the call of President Arnold, remarks were made by Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton, Mass.; Rev. Charles H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Right Rev. Mark Anthony D'Wolf Howe, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Central Pennsylvania, all of whom spoke indiscriminately of the red men of two hundred years ago, and deprecated the policy that had been pursued towards them. Mr. W. D. King, of Newport, read an interesting letter, dated 6th to 12th August, (old style), 1676, written by William Harris to a gentleman in London, giving a sad account of the condition of the colonists in New England during the Indian war which was then ravaging the country. Hon. Amos Perry read a letter from Hon. Zachariah Allen, First Vice President of the Historical Society, who was unavoidably detained from the commemoration. This terminated the exercises on the ground, and the party separated for their respective homes, highly gratified with the entertainments of the day. On board the Bradford Durfee, the party returning to Providence, organized a meeting in which the character and conduct of King Philip, and various Indian traditions, were freely and pleasantly discussed by Rev. Dr. Alexis Caswell, Hon. Amos Perry, J. Erastus Lester, Esq., Rev. Charles H. Brigham, and the Librarian of this Society. An extract from



the pen of the late venerable John Howland, in the following words, was read :

“The character of Philip and the cause in which he contended, are viewed in a different light at this time from what they were by those who suffered in the war which desolated so many of their settlements; and although it does not accord with my views and feelings to render honor to any man for possessing a warlike spirit, or for his military attainments, yet I would hope that the present generation may not pass away before a monument shall be erected to the memory of King Philip, by the government of Rhode Island, on the very spot where he surrendered his country with his life, by the stroke of one of his traitorous subjects.”

A passage was also cited from a Bi-Centennial Address in commemoration of the burning of Simsbury, Conn., delivered in that town in March last, by Lucius I. Barber, M. D., showing the author's estimate of the Wampanoag king. He says :

“Such was the career, and such the end of Philip. He fought in defence of the rights of the red man. He fought against the usurpations of the white man, whom his father had welcomed and cherished as a friend. He fought for liberty. The same spirit which warmed the hearts of Hampden and Sidney actuated him. Philip *acted* in 1675 what, a century later, Chatham, in the British parliament, *uttered*: ‘If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms,—never! never! never!’ And what Patrick Henry uttered and acted when he exclaimed in the Virginia House of Burgesses: ‘Give me liberty, or give me death?’

Tradition and history, so called, hand him down to us a monster, a savage fiend; but the facts and the deeds, which make up that tradition and that history, hand him down to us a hero; and such would be his portrait, drawn by the pencil of an Indian artist, dipped in the colors of truth. He who wept at the shedding of the white man's blood was not a monster. We can afford to be just to his memory.”

#### OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The selection, by our Committee of Arrangements, of August 24th, 1876, as corresponding with August 12th, 1676, as the day on which to commemorate the death of King Philip, having been criticised by a contributor to the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, for October 21, 1876, as a “most curious blunder,” and the attention of the Hon. William J. Miller, one of the Committee, having been drawn to the subject, he has justified the selection of August 24th by the following statement :

“There is not a doubt but that we were correct in the date (August 24th) of our commemoration of ‘Philip’s’ death. When the change was made from the Julian year by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, he ordered October 5th to be called the 15th, adding ten days. When the Gregorian year was adopted by act of parliament in Great Britain, in September, 1752, the 3d of the month was called the 14th, adding eleven days,—one day added for the one hundred and seventy years intervening between 1582 and 1752. Since its adoption by Great Britain one hundred and twenty-four years have elapsed, and therefore another day should be added. In the year 2000 another day must be added, and that is only one hundred and twenty-four years away. You know how we gain this time. Our year is three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours in length, about eleven minutes too much as compared with the solar year. By this we gain three days in every four hundred years. As I said in the beginning, there is no doubt about the correctness of our position.”

The following beautiful and appropriate poem, from an anonymous source, was written for the occasion, but did not reach the Committee of Arrangements in season to be presented and read “amidst the scenes and associations it describes.” It is to be regretted that the name of the fair author cannot be given :

KING PHILIP.

On Pokanoket’s height  
 All life is hushed beneath the summer heat ;  
 No human step is heard from morn to night,  
 And echo can repeat  
 Naught but the lonely fish-hawk’s piercing screams,  
 As swooping downward to the placid bay,  
 To touch the water’s breast he scarcely seems,  
 Then slow flies homeward with his struggling prey,  
 Where mate and clamorous young hang eager o’er  
 Their nest upon the blasted sycamore.  
 You little grove of trees  
 Waves soundless in the breeze  
 That wanders down the slope ;  
 Hushed by the countless memories  
 Which cluster round thy crest, renowned Mount Hope,

How fair the scene !  
 The city’s gleaming spires, the clustering towns,  
 The modest villages, half hid in green,  
 Soft hills and grassy downs ;  
 The dark-blue waters of Narragansett Bay,  
 Flecked with the snow-flakes of an hundred sail,

And southward, in the distance, cold and grey,  
 Newport lies sleeping in her foggy veil,  
     Beyond the eastern waves,  
     Where Taunton river laves  
     The harbor's sandy edges,  
 Queen of a thousand iron slaves,  
 Fall River nestles in her granite ledges.

    But not to look on these—  
 Not for the azure lustres of the bay,  
 Not for the beauty of the waving trees,  
     We gather here to-day.  
 Two centuries have strengthened our weak sight,  
     And showed us virtues where we saw but crimes;  
 Two centuries have thrown a clearer light  
     On the dark secrets of those troubled times.  
     Once blinded, now we see,  
     And to one memory  
     A tribute late we bring,  
 And plant this poor memorial tree  
 To Metacomet, warrior, sachem, king.

    When here King Philip stood,  
 Or rested in the niche we call his throne,  
 He looked o'er hill and vale and swelling flood,  
     Which once were all his own.  
 Before the white man's footstep, day by day,  
     As the sea-tides encroach upon the sand,  
 He saw his proud possessions melt away,  
     And found himself a king without a land.  
     Constrained by unknown laws,  
     Judged guilty without cause,  
     Maddened by treachery,  
 What wonder that his tortured spirit rose,  
     And turned upon his foes,  
 And told his wrongs in words that still we see  
 Recorded on the page of history :—

    “The English, when they came,  
 Were but a handful, poor, distressed, forlorn;  
 My father, who was Sachem, gave them corn;  
     To serve them was his aim.  
 He gave them lands to build upon, and plant,  
 Hospitable and kind, relieved each want.  
     As others came across the seas,  
 He watched their feeble strength increase.

" My father's counsellors were wise and old ;  
     They saw the power the deadly firearm gave ;  
 They saw the whites grow proud, and uncontrolled,  
     And dreaded lest the Indian be their slave.  
 As yet their numbers were not great ;  
 They said, destroy them, ere it be too late.  
     But to my father's mood,  
     Their counsel seemed not good ;  
     Gently he answered them :  
 ' My country has, in vale, and hill, and wood,  
 Room for both Indians and for Englishmen.'

" His words prevailed, although with ruin fraught,  
     And so he gave the English room, and food ;  
 But as they flourished, soon experience taught  
     The wise men's words were good.  
 By various means, I know not how, each day  
 Some part of our domain was taken away ;  
 But still my father could not see the end,  
 And till he died, remained the white man's friend.

    " My elder brother, next,  
 Wamsutta, was the Sachem of our race,  
     And on some false pretext,  
 Made captive even in his dwelling place.  
     With pistols at his breast,  
     Dragged rudely from his rest  
 A prisoner, with a soldier on each side,  
 Fatigued, enraged, sore wounded in his pride,  
     What wonder that he died?

" Now, the last Sachem of our tribe, I see  
     Our strength and power decay.  
 My people tried by laws they did not make,  
 And forced to see the cruel white man take  
     Their lands for damages they cannot pay.  
 Whose ever herds transgress the boundary line,  
     I rudely am confined and forced to sell  
 Tract after tract, to pay an unjust fine.  
     Nought but the whole, the white man's greed can quell :  
     But a small part remains to give  
     Of the dominions of my father's race,  
 I am determined not to live  
     Until I have no country and no place."

Such were King Philip's wrongs,  
Told by himself to one who plead for peace;  
To the ungrateful white man's treacheries  
Surely all blame belongs.

Then swelled the death-song of Pometacon,  
Upon the site of his ancestral home,  
Before he plunged into the fatal strife,  
Which ended only with his life:

Then the war-cry rang out,  
With shriek, and yell, and hideous battle shout.  
The silent arrow hurtled through the air,

In every copse there lurked a secret foe;  
From hill and valley, rose the smoky glare

Which told of peaceful villages laid low.  
The mother clasped her babes in mute affright,  
And dreaded, lest before the coming night,  
There might be seen, where now her dwelling stood,  
But dying coals and embers quenched in blood.

How many mourned the dead?

The tale has oft been read

In stories and in songs,

How raged the conflict fierce and dread;  
How the roused Indians avenged their wrongs.

O'er hill and plain,  
The years rolled on, amid the cruel strife;  
One fought their ancient heritage to gain  
One fought for life.

At first the Indians triumphed; but at last  
The tide of battle turned; the skill and strength  
And numbers of the whites increased so fast

The red men fell before them, till at length  
Pometacon, subdued but undismayed,

Saw wife and son consigned to slavery;

Saw the brave chiefs who rallied to his aid,

Some lifeless fall, some lost by treachery;

Canonchet, captured, vilely tortured, burned;  
(Such savage treatment, Indians would have spurned:)

Awashonks, queen of fair Seaconnet's shore,

False to her race, was his ally no more;

And one true woman, ever at his side,

With grief enraged, Wamsutta's widowed bride,

Found dead beside the river flow.

Was it a broken heart that laid thee low,  
Pocasset's warrior queen, unhappy Wectamoe?

Nearer and nearer came  
 The fatal end; they weaker grew each day.  
 Despair, disease, starvation made their prey  
     Upon each feeble frame;  
 And white men saw with hearts exulting high,  
 The haughty race of Wampanoags fly  
 Before their gathering force, from swamp to fen;  
 Hunted like some wild beast, from den to den;  
 The last weak remnant of the proud red men.  
 At last, in yonder swamp that skirts this hill,  
 Betrayed, despairing, but undaunted still,  
     Circled by stealth, with hostile bands,  
 King Philip fell by traitor hands,  
     Shot through the very heart  
 He looked towards his ancestral throne,  
 His fair Mount Hope, no more his own,  
     From which he must depart.  
 His spirit fled to seek some happier place,  
 The last great Sachem of the Wampanoag race.

And lies he here?  
 Is this tree planted o'er the chieftain's breast?  
     Did they, on leafy bier,  
 Bear their dead foeman to his peaceful rest?  
 No! base insult and injury  
     Were lavished freely on him then;  
 While Indians stood aghast, to see  
     The tender mercies of the Englishmen.  
 Of all the boundless lands he gave,  
 They could not spare him even a shallow grave.  
 His remnants from four neighboring trees hung down,  
     And severed head and hands, oh! shameful story!  
 Sent to far Plymouth, and to "Boston town,"  
 As trophies to display the conqueror's glory.  
 We know not where on earth his bones may be,  
     But plant upon Mount Hope King Philip's tree,  
 And give this tribute to his memory:—

A chieftain, politic and wise,  
 A faithful friend in time of peace,  
 An enemy without disguise,  
     Too proud to yield to injuries;  
 A leader, daring in the strife,  
     Loving his country more than life,  
 A conqueror, kind to gentleness,  
     As all his captive foes confess;  
 Humane in battle as in peace,—oh! where  
 Is there a king could better record bear?

And so, to-day, a little band,  
 On Pokanoket's height we stand,  
 And look back o'er the page of history,  
 On proud Pometacom.  
 Perchance his spirit hovers nigh,  
 Come from the "happy hunting grounds" to view  
 What more the white man's hand can do  
 To desecrate his home  
 Shade of King Philip! to thy bitter wrongs,  
 This tribute of a late regret belongs.  
 No marble stone, or monument, bring we,  
 Nor polished shaft of granite; but, to thee,  
 Son of the forest, plant this forest-tree;  
 Long may its life perpetuate thy name,  
 Green as thy memory, deathless as thy fame.

#### THE SWAMP FIGHT IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

On the 19th of December, 1675, a bloody battle known as "The Swamp Fight," took place in South Kingstown, between the Narragansett Indians and the Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut forces under the command of General Josiah Winslow. The scene of action was in the centre of an extensive swamp on the farm now owned by J. G. Clarke, Esq., and which has been in the family for more than a hundred years. A portion of Mr. Clarke's mansion was the dwelling built by the original settler about two hundred years ago. The swamp is about two miles west of the Kingston depot. The dry ground upon which the Indian encampment was palisaded, covers about five or six acres, and rises three or four feet above the water which usually surrounds it. The entrance to the fort was near the southwest corner, and there the fiercest part of the battle occurred. The battle raged for three hours, and terminated in the burning of six hundred wigwams, in and around which three hundred old men, women and children perished. Against the inhumanity of this act, Captain Benjamin Church, though bleeding from severe wounds, protested. This drew upon him the ire of a surgeon present, who told him that if he gave such advice as that was he should bleed to death like a dog, before they would endeavor to staunch his blood.

The loss of the Narragansetts in this battle was not less than one thousand, and that of the English has been set down at two hundred to four hundred. The Indians had laid in a large store of corn for their winter consumption, which the fire destroyed, and great suffering for want of

food followed. It was a military mistake on the part of the English, who were short of provisions, and in this wanton destruction cut themselves off from supplies which, according to Captain Church, would have been sufficient to supply the whole army until the spring of the year. The night following the fight a severe snow storm set in, the cold became intense, and many wounded soldiers died for want of shelter and food.

The memories that gather around this spot, well chosen for seclusion or for defence, will make it ever attractive to the readers of Rhode Island history, and on the 2d of last September, a goodly company of members of the Rhode Island Historical Society with others made an excursion to the locality for the purpose of exploration and studying its topography. The day, though forbidding early in the morning, proved to be all that could be desired. The company met with a cordial reception from Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and were at once conveyed to the ground. The long-continued dry weather had dried up the swamp more than had been known for several years, and enabled the party to reach the objective point with entire ease. Mr. Clarke caused several furrows to be ploughed in different places, and the party was soon diligently engaged in searching for mementos of two centuries gone by. Their labors were rewarded by a few arrow heads and remnants of the conflagration in the form of charred wood. An impromptu picnic followed in a cool and romantic grove near by, where an hour or more was spent in appeasing sharp appetites, and in listening to unstudied remarks from Rev. E. E. Hale, Gen. Nelson Viall, J. G. Parkhurst, Esq., and the Librarian. It seemed to be the general conviction that the Narragansetts were a noble race, and deserved better treatment than they received at the hands of the English. Captain Church was spoken of in terms of respect. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke for their thoughtful hospitality, and the party turned homeward, feeling that a delightful day had been passed.

NOTE.—In preparing the foregoing commemorative notices of King Philip, free use has been made of the full and accurate report printed in the *Providence Journal*.



## OUR PAMPHLETS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The most important work of the year, perhaps, has been, to the extent that pecuniary means permitted, the classifying, arranging and binding of pamphlets relating to Rhode Island, and of manuscripts which had been accumulating from the date of the Society's formation. The pamphlets are about three thousand in number, making three hundred volumes, treating of education, science, art, polite literature, biography, medicine, jurisprudence, philanthropy, politics, etc., and furnishing desirable material, not easily elsewhere to be found, for writing up the history of each department.

The manuscripts examined, collated, and arranged in the order of their dates, are comprised in seventy-two folio volumes, and number nearly twenty thousand separate papers. These papers were handled five times: first, to unfold, spread and place under weight to remove wrinkles; second, to repair such as had been torn and otherwise mutilated; third, to classify according to subjects; fourth to arrange according to dates; fifth, to mount for binding,—making the handling equivalent to examining one hundred thousand papers. The work, necessarily slow, has been performed to the satisfaction of the Committee having it in charge. From extensive inquiries among librarians in different parts of the country, I do not anywhere find that so much similar work has been accomplished in so short a time, at so moderate a cost. There is, however, several years of work to be done, to place our collections in the condition they should be; and it is hoped that the advantages to be derived from the convenient form in which the manuscripts are now arranged for examination, will, at an early day, lead to measures which will secure for the large number of yet unfiled papers a similar protection from loss. In closing this statement, I would suggest the expediency, before the volumes are opened to public inspection and use, that a case be provided for them, where they can be safely kept under lock and key; and further, that specific regulations in regard to examining them, and copying from them, be provided, such as governs other historical societies, in similar cases.

## CENTENNIAL MEMORIES.

The year just closed is rich in centennial memories honorable to Rhode Island prowess. The vigor with which Governor Cooke and the General Assembly applied themselves to the protection of the one hundred and thirty miles of exposed coast line of the Colony; the sailing of "the first

American Squadron that ever got to sea," under Commodore Hopkins, and its successful descent upon New Providence; the capture of the *Hawke* and the repulse of the frigate *Glasgow*, of 24 guns, and her tender of eight guns, by the same brave commander; the cutting out of two British prizes in the harbor of Newport, by an expedition from Providence; the repeal of the act of allegiance to the mother country; the building and launching in Providence of two of the thirteen frigates ordered by the Continental Congress; the Declaration of Independence, of which William Ellery and Stephen Hopkins were signers; the bold assault on the Hudson river upon the British sixty-four gunship *Asia*, by Capt. Silas Talbot, in an old sloop converted into a fire-bomb; the battle of Harlaem, in which Rhode Island troops were distinguished; the voluntary continuance in service, at a critical moment, of Hitchcock's, Varnum's and Lippitt's regiments, a prelude to the defence of Trenton bridge and the battle of Princeton; these, and many other events which, in the recital, stir patriotic blood, identify Rhode Island with "the times that tried men's souls," while to the recent Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, she can proudly point for illustrations of a hundred years of progress in Education, Mechanic Arts, Inventions and Manufactures.

The year upon which we have just entered is no less affluent in recollections of Revolutionary occurrences, in which Rhode Island troops were honorably conspicuous. A prominent enterprise deserving to be appropriately commemorated, was the capture, by Colonel William Barton and a select body of volunteers, of Major-General Richard Prescott, at his quarters in Portsmouth, on the night of July 10th, 1777. It was a "bold push," as the General appreciatively declared, and the celerity and success with which it was accomplished under the guns of the enemy's ships, gave *ecclat* throughout the country to Colonel Barton's name. The battle on Rhode Island, August 29th, 1778, the evacuation of the Island by the British, in October, 1779, the arrival of the French Allies under Rochambeau and DeTerney, July 10, 1780, and the adoption of the Constitution May 29, 1790, are events, as their centennaries shall occur, that will be eminently worthy of special notice by this Society.

#### CONCLUSION.

The year has been marked by the number and value of the papers read before the Society, and the numerous attendance at the meetings has evinced a gratifying interest in the subjects presented. The improvement

of the grounds, and the substitution of an iron fence upon a granite foundation, for the original one of wood, will, when completed according to the plan of the Committee having the same in charge, give a desirable symmetrical finish to the entire enclosure.

As in former years, a large proportion of the collections of the past year is the fruit of personal solicitations on the part of the Librarian. The labor of collecting what is desirable to be secured for our Library and Cabinet, either as specimens of the early literature of our State, or as mementos of the Revolutionary period, or as relics of aboriginal life, could be greatly facilitated by the appointment of a suitable person in each town, interested in antiquarian researches, to collect in behalf of our Society, and transmit to the Librarian, materials of the kind here referred to, now to be found (but rapidly disappearing) in almost every neighborhood. Old books, ancient manuscripts, and modern fugitive literature, to which the owners attach little value, but of incalculable importance to the genealogist and to the student of Rhode Island history, might thus be rescued from greedy paper vats, whose devastations for sixteen years past are saddening to contemplate. In default of such an arrangement, will not the members of this Society in every part of the State individually exert themselves to increase our treasures?

EDWIN M. STONE,

*Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department.*

NECROLOGY  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.  
1876-7.

---

JAMES Y. SMITH died at his residence in the city of Providence, March 26, 1876, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

A little more than a week previous to his death, Governor Smith, while in his accustomed routine of daily work, experienced the first symptoms of paralysis. He was conscious of the significance of the warning, but was not intimidated by it. He bore the prospect of the approaching struggle with complacency, and maintained a brave cheerfulness during all his remaining hours of consciousness. The disease, after halting once or twice in its course, and apparently yielding to professional skill, resumed its progress with increased violence which continued until the end.

James Y. Smith was a true example of the vigorous and self-reliant type of American character. He belonged to the class of men who, in the accident of their spheres, could, if need be, found States, establish new industries, and push forward by sheer indomitable will and energy against all obstacles the material interests of civilization. His life was the natural evolution of the native forces within him. He owed little to the aids of adventitious surroundings, or to any circumstance beyond his own natural resources.

James Y. Smith was born in the town of Groton, Connecticut, in the year 1809, and received no other education than that which the country schools of half a century ago were able to give. At the age of thirteen,

circumstances required him to support himself in a grocery store in New London, and during the greater part of the four years that he was so employed, he was entrusted with the entire charge of the business.

In the year 1826, and at the age of seventeen, he removed to Providence and entered the counting-room of James Aborn, who was then largely engaged in the lumber business. Here his great energy and business sagacity were conspicuous, and for several years before his retirement from that connection in 1843, he was a partner in the firm. Many of our older citizens will remember with what zeal and absolute indifference to fatigue and unseasonable hours he personally attended to the unloading of the cargoes of lumber which came to the yard of Aborn & Smith.

In the year 1838 he became interested in the manufacture of cotton goods, and after 1843 made it his chief business. For a period of over thirty-eight years he has been recognized in this community as one of the most intelligent and successful masters in that industry upon which the prosperity of our State so greatly depends.

Possessed of a most vigorous constitution, reinforced by the simplest habits of life, he accomplished for years in the prosecution of his business as a manufacturer the severest labors. The greater as well as the smaller affairs were subjected to his personal supervision. The details of the manufacture at the mills were kept constantly under his eye, no less than the business of the counting-room and of the market. Before the building of the Hartford railroad, he was accustomed to make regular journeys to Willimantic, a distance of forty-eight miles, by carriage, at night, in order not to encroach by travelling upon the business hours of the day, and in the same manner, before the Worcester road was built, he kept up his personal supervision of the mills in which he was interested at Woonsocket.

In addition to his own extensive business, it is doubtful if any man in the State has, during the last twenty-five years, been so completely the servant of the people or been appealed to more generally to fill positions of trust or to give his advice and time to the private affairs of others. The trust and confidence of the public in his personal integrity and sound judgment were next to universal. While he accepted these trusts and evidences of confidence without hesitation, he was not neglectful of the duties of the least of them. An office to him was in no respect a sinecure. Whether he was called upon to act as a committee in building a bridge, a

house for a charity, a church, a school-house, a city hall, or to serve as a referee in a private controversy, or as an appraiser of an estate, each and every duty, the smallest as well as the greatest, was conscientiously performed. No one among his fellows remembers when his seat has been vacant at the Board of Direction of the Union Bank, and at the last formal meeting of the Commissioners of the Dexter Donation, he was the only member, except the Mayor, who kept that almost obsolete duty in mind.

At the time of his decease he was the President of the Union Bank, and of two savings institutions, and was also the President of one, and a director in seven insurance companies. For several years he has been active in the Board of Direction of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and at his death he was a valued member of no less than five commissions under the city government. To all of these positions of trust he brought a sound judgment, a willing service and conscientious uprightness of purpose.

Governor Smith served the city, as its Mayor, for the years 1855 and 1856. He was elected as the nominee of the citizens, in opposition to both the recognized political parties, and was tendered the office for a third term, but declined a reelection.

From 1863 to 1865, inclusive, he served the State with ability, fidelity and patriotism, as its Chief Magistrate. The period covered by this service was a very trying one, from the fact that it was the most gloomy period in the history of the civil war. The quota required from this State, under the several calls for troops, amounted during Governor Smith's administration, to above thirteen thousand five hundred men. The people of the State were adverse to a draft, and this whole number of men was secured by voluntary enlistment, but necessarily at a great cost in the way of bounties and services of recruiting agents. In the strife which political excitement engenders, it is not strange that with so many conflicting and adversary interests to reconcile or to contend against, Governor Smith did not altogether escape the shafts of partizan censure and attack, but the sober judgment of the people in reviewing his administration will accord to him an honest and sincere desire to uphold the honor and patriotism of the State.

It not unfrequently happens that those temperaments which appear to the world to be the most persistent and uncompromising have an opposite side, the most tender and impressionable. There are hundreds among the humble whose eyes will moisten as they learn that their friend is dead.

The ear of James Y. Smith never refused to listen to the story of suffering or of want, and his hand was never closed to relieve it. It was not in public only that his charity was exercised. To many a heart and home has he brought gladness and sympathy and help. There are many rooms of sickness that will miss his daily offerings of flowers, and many hearts that will be the sadder for the want of his encouraging word and smile. In the treadmill of his long life he denied himself rest and refreshment, but he delighted as he was hurrying through his rounds of toil, to give a lifting hand to those who were less hardy in the race. He illustrated that apothegm of Lord Bacon: "Self reliance and self denial will teach a man to drink out of his own cistern and eat his own sweet bread, and to learn and labor truly to get his living and carefully to expend the good things committed to his trust."—*Providence Journal*.

Governor Smith became a member of this Society in 1857, and a Life Member in 1873.

JOSEPH ROGERS BROWN, the first child of David and Patience Rogers Brown, of Warren, R. I., was born in Warren, R. I., January 26, 1810. His father was of Northamptonshire English stock, through Peter Brown, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1690. He attended the district school until he was sixteen. Having early shown a marked mechanical ability, he used to assist his father between school hours in watch work and in the manufacture of clocks, small jewelry and silver-ware. For the next eighteen months he worked regularly with his father.

In the spring of 1827, desiring to perfect himself as a machinist, he went into the shop of Walcott & Harris, at Valley Falls, where he commenced without any specific agreement as to remuneration. They put him on to rough work at first, but soon finding that the training received in his father's shop had fitted him to perform such labor as was usually given to older workmen, for the next three months they employed him on the parts of cotton machinery requiring accuracy and skill.

His employers failing to give him any satisfaction as to what wages he was to receive, he engaged himself to William Field, whose shop was in the same village. Here he was mainly employed in turning throstle spindles, and for his labor received 87½ cents a day, doing the same work in quality and quantity as did the men who were paid one dollar and a half per day. In the following spring his father moved his work to Pawtucket, and he again entered his employ.

Their first work was a tower clock for the Congregational Church in that place followed by others for Taunton and New Bedford. On reaching his majority in 1831 he opened a shop of his own for the manufacture of small tools for machinists, lathes, etc. In 1833 his father proposed a union of forces, and, as his own venture did not prove as successful as he wished, he acceded. They opened a shop in Providence at No. 60 South Main street, and work immediately flowed in upon them.

In the winter of 1837 their shop with its contents was destroyed by fire. The loss was very heavy and the insurance amounted to but two thousand dollars. While waiting for the shop to be re-built they rented a small one near by. When the building was finished the owners refused them the use of a forge so they took a portion of the premises No. 69 on the same street.

In 1841 David Brown retired from the firm. Just previous to this date Joseph R. Brown, thinking to engage in the manufacture of watches, constructed two as an experiment, one with a lever escapement and the other with chronometer escapement.

In 1848, requiring steam power, and needing more room he removed to No. 115 South Main street. Here he continued a general jobbing department in connection with the other business.

In 1853, the financial part of the business requiring more attention, he associated with his former apprentice and late employé, Lucian Sharpe. From this time forward they rapidly acquired more floor room. About this date they constructed the illuminated clock for the front of the State House, Newport, which was the last turret clock erected by them. They however continued for a short time longer the construction of watch clocks.

In 1858 they contracted with the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company for the manufacture of all their machines. In 1863 watch repairing was entirely given up by them. In 1868 they obtained a charter under the corporate name of Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company.

Having purchased ample ground room on Promenade street, near Park street, in 1872, they erected their present fire-proof factory buildings, having a floor area of sixty thousand square feet.

The tools and machinery employed in this establishment were, to a great extent designed by Mr. Brown.

In 1852 he invented the Linear dividing engine for graduated divisions in scales of measurement. This was the first automatic machine of this kind, practically perfect, put in use on this side of the Atlantic.



In 1866, Samuel Darling acquired an interest in this department and henceforth this branch of the business was conducted under the style of Darling, Brown & Sharpe.

In 1865 Mr. Brown invented his Universal Milling Machine, with gear-cutting attachment, and since then the Revolving Head Screw Machine, the Universal Grinding Machine, the Tapping Machine, and the Screw Slotting Machine, etc., etc.

By over mental exertion his health became impaired and in 1868-69 he passed eighteen months abroad. He was much benefited thereby, but was never able to give such undivided attention to business as before.

In later years he was in the habit of passing the summer at the Isles of Shoals, N. H., and at Star Island on the twenty-third of July, 1876, after a distressing illness of sixteen hours, he died from rupture of the left ventricle of the heart.

He was buried from his late residence, 119 Congdon street, July 27, 1876, and his remains were interred in his family ground at Swan Point Cemetery.

He was of a most genial, happy disposition, and always had a kind word for all whom he met, was greatly beloved, especially by his workmen, who felt that to each of them he was a personal friend.

He had singularly high ideas of right and justice in these times of lax morals, and carried them into all transactions of every day life.

Among other bequests he gave to his adopted city \$10,000 towards the foundation of a free public library, and \$8,000 for two free beds in the Rhode Island Hospital.

September 18, 1837, he married Caroline Bowers Niles, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Niles, of this city, by whom he had two children: Walter Clark, born June 14, 1841; died January 8, 1843. Lyra Frances, born September 13, 1845.

January 7, 1851, his wife died. May 3, 1852, Mr. Brown married Jane Frances Mowry, of Pawtucket, who, with his daughter by his first wife, now Mrs. Edward I. Nickerson, of this city, alone survives him.

Mr. Brown became a member of this Society in 1873, and at the time of his decease was a member of the Committee on the Care of Building and Grounds.

EARL P. MASON, who has, for many years, been closely identified with the trade and production of this community, who was largely interested in many of its most important enterprises, and in the management of some

of its largest commercial and manufacturing concerns, died September 21, 1876. He had been in failing health for a considerable time. Probably he never fully recovered from the shock which he received from a wound caused by the accidental discharge of a gun at the Burnside Rifle Company's Works, now the Rhode Island Locomotive Company; and a still greater shock in the sudden death of his wife.

To name the business enterprises with which Mr. Mason was connected, would be to enumerate half the great concerns that have contributed to the growth and prosperity of Providence and Rhode Island. In the various manufactures of cotton, of wool and of iron, in the routes of transportation opened and maintained, by land and by water, Mr. Mason was conspicuous by his investments, his counsel and his management.

Few men, in the present or in the past history of Providence, have been so conspicuous in connection with its material interests. Nor was he unmindful of its moral and intellectual needs. He was a liberal supporter of the institutions of religion, of education and of charity. Few men have led so active lives. Rest seemed impossible to him, and sleep was hardly necessary. In the prime of his vigor, it was said that four hours of sleep, and these in a bed or in a railroad car, as chance might offer, sufficed for his refreshment, after a day passed in laborious mental and physical exertion, and prepared him for a renewal of the ceaseless work which would have exhausted most men at fifty, but which was only healthful exercise with him. To those who knew Mr. Mason's habits of life, it seemed strange that a man could endure the labor which he voluntarily performed; and people say that with care of health and moderation of mental exertion, his life, which already extended beyond the limit assigned by the Psalmist, might have been greatly prolonged. Not so; we are not all made alike. The labor which would have killed others sustained and freshened him. Labor could not kill him, but he would have sunk under idleness, and wasted away with leisure. He performed his part and performed it well, and according to the order of his constitution; what would have been violence to other natures was only in harmony with his.

Mr. Mason sustained throughout his long and active life, and in all the vicissitudes of commercial experience, the reputation of an honorable and high-minded man.—*Providence Journal*.

Mr. Mason was elected a member of this Society in 1873.

ALEXIS CASWELL, D. D., LL. D., formerly President of Brown University, died at his residence in Providence, January 8, 1877, at the age of nearly seventy-eight years. His illness had been of less than two weeks' duration, and was not thought to be attended with serious danger till the third or fourth day before its fatal end. It then assumed the form of acute bronchitis, which he was not able to throw off. He died in the full possession of his faculties, and after having been only a few days withdrawn from the activities of his useful and honorable life.

Dr. Caswell was born in Taunton, Mass., in January, 1799. He was descended from a sturdy ancestry of farmers in Bristol county, in one of whose towns his twin brother still resides in a vigorous old age. Choosing for himself a different kind of life, he abandoned the occupations of his early youth, and entered Brown University in 1818, where he graduated in the class of 1822, a class distinguished for the number of conspicuous men it contained, as well as for the warm personal friendships which have always bound its members to each other. He spent five or six years in Washington, D. C., as a tutor and professor in Columbian College, and while there he also studied theology under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, at that time President of the institution. In the autumn of 1828 he was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Brown University, as the successor of the Rev. Alva Woods, D. D. This appointment brought him back to Providence, and here he soon became thoroughly identified with the community, and, both as a Professor and as a citizen, he has always been held in the highest respect and esteem.

His services as an instructor in the University, beginning in 1828, were continued without interruption till his withdrawal from them in the autumn of 1863, a period of thirty-five years. In January, 1868, he was chosen President, and held the office four years and a half, resigning it in September, 1872. His entire official connection with the University thus extended through a period of thirty-nine years and a half, a period longer than that of any other person named in its annals, with the single exception of his distinguished pupil and associate, Prof. George I. Chace, who was an officer of instruction for forty-one years, from 1831 to 1872. After resigning the Presidency he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees, and in 1875 a member of the Board of Fellows. He thus continued to the end of his life to be intimately associated with the place of his early education, and in the several relations which he sustained to it, he has devoted himself to its interests

with a fidelity, an ability and a variety of honorable service, that makes him conspicuous among its benefactors and ornaments. He came to it very soon after the accession of Dr. Wayland to its Presidency, while it was without endowments and with only very imperfect means of scientific instruction, and while it was still struggling with the gravest embarrassments. He lived to see it attain to a large prosperity, and to a renown which his own services largely helped to secure. Though occupying the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he for a considerable period rendered assistance in other departments of instruction with which his own was not connected, he had much to do with matters of interior discipline, and was frequently enlisted in soliciting funds, first for the library, and afterwards for other purposes, of the completion of which the University is now receiving the benefits. During all these years of his Professorship he was respected and beloved by the successive classes of scholars as few instructors have ever been. His genial and kindly nature always made him preëminently the student's friend, and there are many who sat under his teachings who will now recall some act of indulgence for their youthful follies, or of generous aid for their distresses.

In science he was distinguished rather for his varied acquisitions and his extensive acquaintance with the department of science with which he was connected, than for original investigations. Indeed, mathematics and mechanical philosophy afford but a narrow field for such investigations, and in astronomy, not much that is new can be achieved without the aid of an observatory. He was, however, in constant communication with those who were thus engaged, and kept himself fully informed of the progress which was made in these sciences, and in their applications to the interests of society. He was one of the founders of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, and presided at some of its annual meetings. He was also one of the small number of scientific men who met in Washington, several years ago, under the auspices of the government, to form the American Academy of Science. His advancing age, however, has seldom allowed him to participate in its subsequent proceedings.

In his relations to the community, few men among us have been more favorably known or more highly esteemed. His services have at all times been generously given to the interests of education, philanthropy and religion. He was one of the early members of the School Committee in this city, at a time when such a position had not become an object of ambition, and, before any Superintendent for the schools had been appointed,

he was actively engaged in devising and carrying into operation the methods of public instruction, of which we have ever since been receiving the benefits. In other capacities he has constantly aided in sustaining those social interests which are indispensable alike to the high character and real prosperity of every community, and which always occupy the attention and care of the best citizens. He was one of the original Trustees of the Rhode Island Hospital, and since November, 1875, he has been its President. He has given to that institution a great deal of careful attention, and, with an occasional exception, he has prepared every one of its annual reports. He has during the past few years been a member of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison, where he has also frequently conducted religious services, and in various ways, both official and unofficial, busied himself in the promotion of the well-being of the prisoners. His published writings are not numerous and they have been mainly on scientific subjects. They have appeared for the most part in scientific journals and magazines, and in the reports of the Smithsonian Institution. Nor can we omit to mention with grateful appreciation, the carefully prepared meteorological tables which, for forty years, he has contributed to the *Journal*, and which have been looked for with so much interest, every month, by its readers.

Dr. Caswell was a Christian gentleman of the old school, who carried his religious faith and principles gracefully and without ostentation, into the duties and scenes of his daily life. Though an ordained clergyman, and often officiating as such, he was never in charge of a church. His whole life was passed in the study and the teaching of science. He was broad and liberal in his Christian sympathies, and delighted to commune on the highest themes of human thought, with the wise and the good of every church and of every phase of religious experience. He cherished a serene and unflinching faith in the religion of the Bible, and never doubted that everything in science and in the history of the world would at length prove to be in harmony with its teachings when rightly understood. With these controlling moral qualities were associated delightful amenities of character, which made him a charming companion in all the circles in which he moved. Blessed with rare health and with cheerful views of all things around him, he seemed scarcely to grow old with increasing age, but still to retain the spirit and manners which characterized him in middle life. Though he had reached nearly fourscore years, he had not ceased to be engaged in public duties and services, or to bear a full share in the management of the institutions with which he was connected. Thus has

closed his long and honored life, a life made illustrious by high character and noble labors, and crowned with the grateful benedictions of those who have been made wiser and better by what he has done for them.—*Providence Journal*.

Dr. Caswell was elected a member of this Society in 1839.

AMOS D. SMITH, so long known and highly respected in this community, died January 21, 1877, in the 72d year of his age, at his residence on Hope street, Providence. Mr. Smith had been in failing health for more than a year, and his friends sadly anticipated the fatal termination of his disease. Few men were better known among us in public or private life. Born in Groton, Connecticut, he came to Providence while he was yet a boy, and has resided here more than fifty years. Endowed by nature with a strong physical constitution and a mind remarkable for its vigorous activity and its clearness of judgment, uniting to a capacity for hard work an unbending will and an unwearied perseverance, and governing himself and his aims by an honest and moral purpose, he achieved success in the very beginning of his career, and in the humble labors and the upright conduct of the boy laid the foundations of his prosperity and his character. Until within a year or two he has been as strong in body as in mind, and the day rarely passed that did not see him at his counting-room or on the street. His commanding form, his genial face and his pleasant manners will be missed by many a friend, who, in his sense of loss, will sadly turn his sympathy to those whose bereavement comes nearer to the heart, and whose sorrows are mingled in the memory of affections as well as of virtues.

Mr. Smith became a member of the Historical Society in 1857.

While the preceding pages were passing through the press two additional deaths occurred, which are here inserted.

ALBERT DAILEY died suddenly at the Kineo House, in Maine, March 18, 1877, aged 51 years, 5 months and 6 days. His visit to Maine at this time was for business purposes.

In company with his partner, Mr. Ira D. Sturgis, Mr. Dailey took a drive through the woods bordering Moosehead Lake, in the vicinity of

Mount Kineo, and was returning homeward at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When about four miles from the Kineo House, at which he was stopping during his visit, he stepped out of the sleigh for the purpose of fixing a portion of the harness which had been disarranged, and while engaged in remedying the difficulty, he suddenly raised his hand to his head, and with the exclamation, "Oh, my head," he staggered and fell back into his partner's arms. He was placed in the sleigh and driven rapidly to the hotel, but expired before medical assistance could be summoned, in about fifteen minutes. It was thought at first that he died from heart disease, but an intimate friend states that he believes his death resulted from an attack of apoplexy.

The sudden death of Mr. Dailey was a painful surprise to his numerous friends, although it was known to them that he had for some time been troubled with rheumatism of the heart, which at times assumed a very severe form. From the somewhat improved condition of his health when he left home, hope was entertained that his life might be spared for years of active usefulness; but Providence otherwise ordered. Mr. Dailey was the son of Captain Daniel Dailey, long a prominent shipmaster and merchant of Providence. He was born October 12, 1819, and on reaching maturity entered into business with James C. Bucklin, Esq., and others, and afterwards engaged in the lumber business in Providence, in which he has since continued. At the time of his decease he was the senior member of his firm. He was constitutionally active and enterprising, and during his business life was often a large contractor. Though making no pretence, he was always interested in improvements calculated to advance the prosperity of our city, and as a member of Mount Vernon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Board of Trade, as well as in private circles, he was highly respected. In the depression that has rested so heavily on business for the last three years, Mr. Dailey, in common with many others, shared. But with hope strong of brighter times, he made his accustomed visit to the lumber region of Maine, to carry forward his business plans.

Mr. Dailey was a man of kindly feelings, and in the sacred precincts of home found an enjoyable retreat and relief from the cares, perplexities and excitements of the business world. The uncertainty of life was a thought not unfamiliar to him, or dismissed as an intruder, and there is reason for the belief that he was not unprepared for an event which has deeply shadowed with sorrow the home he loved, no less than the hearts of all who best knew him. A wife and four children survive him.

Mr. Dailey was elected a member of this Society in 1874, and at the time of his decease was a member of the Committee on the care of Grounds and Building.

GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D., died suddenly at his residence in Providence, August 21, 1877, aged fifty-six years. He was a native of Hopkinton, R. I., and came to this city nearly forty years ago, where, after pursuing the liberal course of studies at the Friends School, he entered the office of the late Dr. Henry W. Rivers. He then took his degree in medicine at the University of the city of New York in 1846, and in April of that year returned to this city to make it his home. From that day to the day of his death he has gone in and out among us with an earnestness of purpose and a devotion to his calling such as few exemplify.

He was not confined to the private duties of his profession, but gave liberally of his time to the charitable institutions of our city. For a long term of years he divided with Dr. Ely the duties of attendance upon the Dexter Asylum. For a long time, too, he served in the capacity of attending physician to the Reform School. When the Rhode Island Hospital was opened, he first assumed the medical service of that institution, and continued for several years to fill that post in his quarter; and at his resignation he accepted a place upon the Board of Consultation, where he was ever ready to discharge the duties that devolved upon him. For a long period, also, he filled the post of consulting physician to the Butler Hospital for the Insane.

He was one of the founders of the Providence Medical Association, and for two terms filled the chair of its presiding officer. Under his administration new life was infused into its meetings, and a higher character given to its proceedings. Twice he was made President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and to this organization he brought the same active spirit, infusing into it new life, increasing the number of its meetings, adding to its scientific labors, and aiding to establish a fund for the purpose of printing its proceedings. On frequent occasions he represented this Society in the American Medical Association; especially on two occasions, when it met in New Orleans, and at its meeting in San Francisco. At the latter meeting he was made one of its Vice Presidents, and on the return trip he was one of a few members who, under the lead of Dr. Toner, of Washington, established an organization called the Rocky Mountain Club, whose meetings are held each year at the time



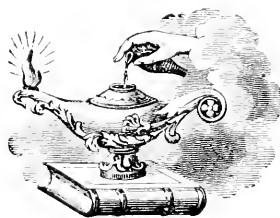
of the American Medical Association, and whose membership is limited to those who were in attendance upon the meeting in San Francisco.

To these public services of a professional nature he added others outside of that line. For twenty years he was prominently connected with the Franklin Society, and contributed to its meetings many papers of great interest on subjects connected with comparative anatomy and other scientific studies. He for a time filled a place in the management of the Providence Athenæum. In 1858 he was made one of the Board of Trustees of Brown University. He also was long connected with the management of the Friends School in this city, and filled many important places in connection with the affairs of that denomination. All these various trusts show the estimate which was placed upon him by his fellow-citizens, lay and professional, and are a just tribute to his sound sense and his calm judgment.

These same characteristics marked his presence in the sick room. If he did not bring with him that gleam of sunshine which is the gift of heaven to some men, he brought what gave equal comfort, a calm, earnest manner, a careful study of all that pertained to the case, and a cool and ripened judgment which begat confidence. Among his professional brethren there was none whose opinion carried more weight, and was more frequently sought than his. His mind was always alert to pursue any new suggestions, and after weighing them carefully, it awarded them their due place. He was, consequently, always abreast of the progress made in the healing art; he was not one of those to be left behind, to content himself with what he had acquired. His natural taste for science found ample scope for its employment in his professional studies, and it was to these that he devoted the time snatched from the arduous labors of his daily life.

Some months before his decease Dr. Collins made a voyage to Europe for the improvement of impaired health, and on his return hope was entertained that he might be fully restored—a hope destined soon to be disappointed. In his last moments he was spared physical suffering, and those eternal realities, which he never shrank from contemplating, have become for him a possession forever.—*Providence Journal*.

Dr. Collins was elected a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1851, took an active part in its affairs, and was a frequent contributor to its collections. For several years and to the time of his decease, he was one of the Committee on Nomination of New Members.



## Index to Proceedings.

---

Allen, Zachariah, reads a paper on Indian history.....	29
Arnold, Samuel G., reads a sketch of the history of Middletown.....	36, 37
Annual Meeting.....	40
Appeal of the Librarian for contributions.....	73
Binding and Cataloguing the collections of the Society.....	14
Barber, Lucius L., his notice of King Philip.....	63
Centennial memories.....	71, 72
Constitution, proposed change in.....	41, 42
Committee to apply to General Assembly for aid.....	14
Channing, Rev. Dr. William Ellery, portrait of.....	14
Dorr, Henry, vote concerning papers by.....	11
Donations announced.....	11, 14, 23, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40
Diman, J. Lewis, reads a paper on "The Relation of the Ottoman Empire and European politics".....	55, 56
Gilman, M. D., letter from.....	11
Gorton, Charles, exhibits Indian relics.....	28
Hoppin, William J., reads a paper on the frigate <i>Providence</i> .....	21, 22
Howland, Benjamin B., declines a reelection.....	43
"    "    "    vote of thanks to.....	43
Howland, John, his estimate of King Philip.....	63
KING PHILIP, commemoration of the death of— Planting a tree on Mount Hope.....	54, 55

President Arnold's Address.....	55, 56
William J. Miller's Address.....	60
Governor Lippitt's Address.....	60-62
Addresses by Samuel L. Crocker, Rev. Charles H. Brigham, Horatio Gates Jones, and Right Rev. Mark Anthony DeWolf.....	62
Meeting on board the Bradford Durfee.....	62
Poem on King Philip.....	64-69
Members, Honorary.....	5
"    Corresponding.....	6
"    Resident.....	7-9
"    Life.....	10
Mason, George C., reads a paper on Nicholas Easton.....	15-17
Miller, William J., reads a paper on the Indian War of 1675, 1676.....	23, 24
Members elected.....	24, 30, 40, 43
Mowry, William A., reads a paper on the Cherokee Nation.....	32
NECROLOGY—	
Smith, James Y.....	74-77
Brown, Joseph Rogers.....	77-79
Mason, Earl P.....	79, 80
Caswell, Alexis.....	81-84
Smith, Amos D.....	84
Dailey Albert.....	84-86
Collins, George L.....	86-87
Officers of the Society.....	3-4
Perry, Amos, reads a paper on the Providence Marine Society.....	25-27
Report of Southern Department.....	48
Report of Northern Department.....	49-73
Staples, Rev. C. A., reads a paper on Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.....	12
Sheffield, William P., reads a paper on Block Island.....	19-20
Southwick, Isaac H., reports concerning improvement of Society grounds.....	31, 33, 34

Stone, Edwin M., reads extracts from Gen. Sullivan's Brigade Orderly Book.....	31
Stone, Edwin M , reads a paper on Rochambeau's Army in America.....	39
Swamp Fight, account of .....	69, 70
Treasurer's Reports.....	45-46
Vote to print Proceedings of the Society.....	41
Ward, John, of New York, reads a paper on Gov. Samuel Ward.....	38
Work of the year.....	71





PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1875-6.



PROVIDENCE:  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.  
1876.





PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1876-77.

...

PROVIDENCE:  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.  
1877.



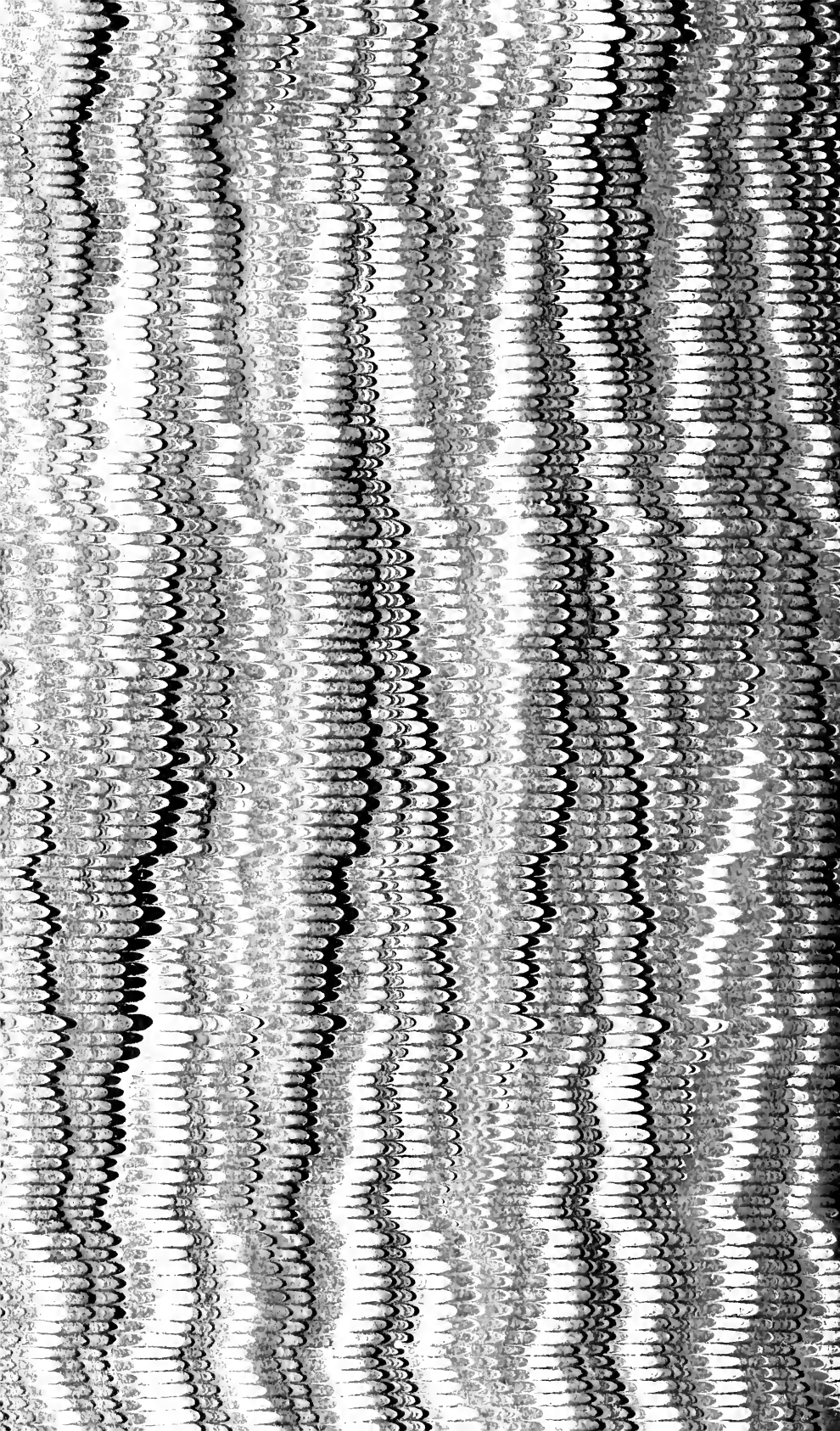




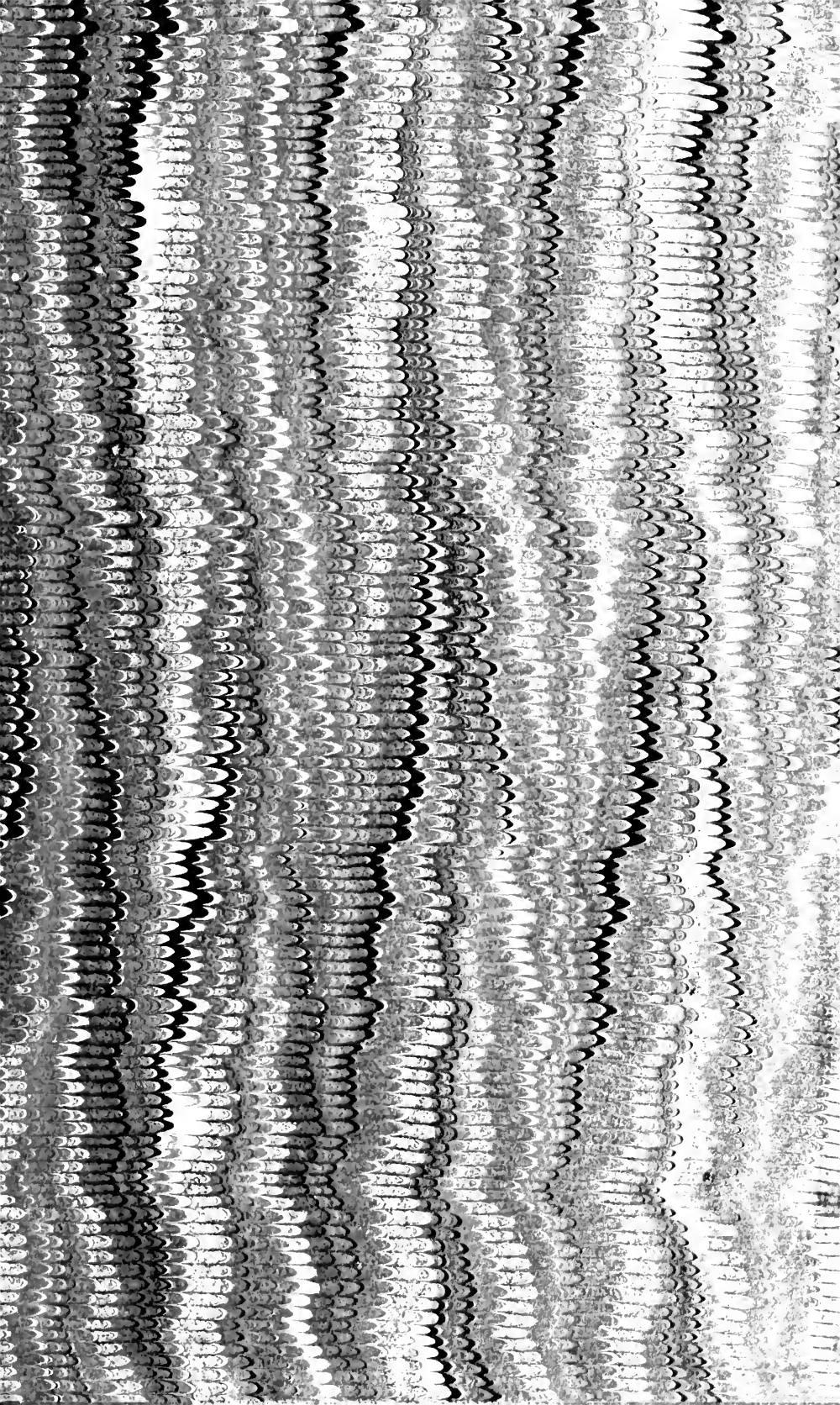












LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 075 463 8